



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-130  
Thursday  
7 July 1994

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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7 July 1994

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## Leaders Discuss Angolan Conflict in South Africa

### Mobutu Said 'Key' to Efforts

MB0607172894 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1606 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg July 6 SAPA—Beleaguered Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko could be the key to President Nelson Mandela's attempts on Thursday [7 July] to resolve Angola's civil war, diplomatic sources said.

Mr Mobutu, who rules his central African state with an iron fist and who has stubbornly resisted calls to surrender power to a democratic regime, is one of three African heads of government due to meet Mr Mandela in Pretoria.

Diplomatic sources said Mobutu could face pressure to end his support for Jonas Savimbi's rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement which resumed the civil war in Angola when Dr Savimbi refused to accept the outcome of elections in September, 1992.

The sources said Mr Mobutu could be pressured to trade support for Dr Savimbi for moves to bring him out of the diplomatic freezer.

Mr Mandela, in a statement announcing the summit, further highlighted the central role occupied by Mr Mobutu.

The statement said the talks were to resolve the conflict "with specific reference to the issue of relations between Angola and Zaire".

Mr Mandela has joined the United Nations' 11 attempt to end Angola's 19-year-old civil war at the request of UN mediator Alouine Blondin Beye who met the South African president in Cape Town last month.

Mr Mandela's office confirmed that Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos would also meet Mr Mandela individually before a plenary session involving the four leaders.

Dr Savimbi, who is waging a bloody conflict from his Huambo headquarters in southern Angola, will not be present for the talks.

Mr Mobutu is expected to detail the UNITA leader's case and to convey to him the sentiments of the Pretoria summit.

A diplomatic source said the UN-sponsored draft agreement which provides for power-sharing, a regionally devolved form of government and shared diplomatic postings was close to being accepted by Dr Savimbi and Mr dos Santos. "All that is lacking is a bit of political will," a diplomat close to the talks said.

"The hope is that Mr Mandela can use his personal ability to try make both parties see the usefulness in the agreement. The basic issue is that Dr Savimbi does not want to abdicate its Huambo stronghold. But the UN has

made it clear that if UNITA does not accept the terms on offer it will have no option but to impose sanctions on Angola. The pressure will be on Mr Mobutu. He is going through difficult times. The alternative for him is to pressure Dr Savimbi into an agreement."

The diplomat said the mere presence of Mr Mobutu in Mr Mandela's company was a boost for him. "He has become a pariah, but now if he co-operates with the UN effort the pressure on him could be eased and he may be seen in a better light internationally."

Other sources warned against expectations of a breakthrough emerging from the Pretoria talks. "This is a process. If it can be taken even a small step further, that in itself will be a breakthrough," another diplomat said.

The Pretoria summit constitutes Mr Mandela's first intervention in peace-making efforts in Africa, a role South Africa is compelled to assume given the country's wealth and military might.

However, Mr Mandela's priorities are domestic and he is eager not to be portrayed as an African "super-diplomat" or a "messiah", as he put it himself recently.

After their Cape Town talks Mr Blondin Beye stressed that Mr Mandela's intervention was being sought because of South Africa's regional interests and not because Mr Mandela could personally have an influence.

Diplomatic sources scoffed at the explanation, however, and said his involvement so soon after his reconciliatory approach in resolving South Africa's constitutional problems was central to the Angolan peace effort.

Mr Mandela, in turn, has said South Africa is prepared to live up to its responsibilities towards the UN, the Organisation of African Unity and other international agencies.

However, given South Africa's past military involvement in southern Africa Mr Mandela has been anxious not to be seen to be continuing the heavy-handed attempts that marked his predecessors' regional initiatives.

### Zairians Protest Mobutu Visit

MB0707121094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 94

[Text] About 100 members of the leading opposition party in Zaire have gathered at the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against President Mobutu's visit. In a memorandum addressed to President Nelson Mandela the protesters say they are unhappy about Mr. Mobutu's visit. They say he should first deal with the violation of human rights in his own country before becoming involved in Angola's problems.

### UNITA To Be Invited To Talks

MB0707112894 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0858 GMT 7 Jul 94

[Text] Pretoria July 7 SAPA—UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas

Savimbi will be invited to South Africa for talks with President Nelson Mandela aimed at ending the Angolan civil war, a spokesman for the office of the president, Mr Joel Netshitenzhe, said on Thursday [7 July].

A UNITA advance team would be in South Africa next week to prepare for the UNITA leader's visit, Mr Netshitenzhe added.

Dr Savimbi is not attending a four-way summit between Mr Mandela, Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The summit got underway at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Thursday morning. Mr Netshitenzhe said Mr Mandela was holding a bilateral discussion with Mr Chissano before the two other leaders join them later in the day.

Mr Mandela has joined a United Nations-sponsored peace effort aimed at ending the 19-year-old civil war in Angola.

A draft agreement ending the conflict by offering power sharing to Dr Savimbi is on the table. If the agreement is not accepted by July 31, the UN will impose sanctions on UNITA.

This could involve a blockade of UNITA supply lines, a development which could have major repercussions for Mr Sese Seko whose central African state is Dr Savimbi's staunchest ally and provides him with logistical and military support.

The Pretoria talks are aimed at pressuring Mr Sese Seko to withdraw his support for Dr Savimbi. In return, he will avoid the spillover effects of sanctions on UNITA and boost his depleted international respectability.

#### **Mandela: Talks Part of Ongoing Process**

*MB0707115394 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1105 GMT 7 Jul 94*

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Pretoria July 7 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela said he was not starting a new peace initiative when he sat down to talks at Pretoria's Union Buildings on Thursday [7 July] aimed at ending the Angolan civil war. President Mandela said his efforts were part of the United Nations' peace initiatives.

"It must be understood that we are not starting an initiative which is independent. It is part and parcel of the initiative that is going on," Mr Mandela said.

The president met Mozambique's Joaquim Chissano, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko individually before the four leaders began a plenary session.

In opening remarks, Mr Mandela sketched the background to the summit, saying he was assisting the UN effort.

The talks were expected to focus on Zaire's assistance to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence

of Angola] rebels of Jonas Savimbi, which has been fighting a civil war with Mr dos Santos's MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government for the past 19 years.

Mr Mandela said the four leaders hoped to issue a communique after their meeting.

Mr Mobutu, who is making his first visit to South Africa, was dressed in his traditional leopard skin hat. He attracted most of the media attention during a brief photo opportunity before the talks.

As the leaders met, a group of exiled Zaireans protested outside in support of Zaire's main opposition party, the union for democracy and social progress. A strong police contingent kept a close watch on the developments.

#### **Cameroonian, Nigerian Ministers Wrap Up Talks**

##### **Biya, Abacha To Meet in Togo**

*AB0607214994 Paris AFP in French 1952 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Kara (Togo), 6 Jul (AFP)—Cameroonian leader Paul Biya and his Nigerian counterpart, Sani Abacha, will meet "in the second half of this month in Togo" to try and find a negotiated solution to the border dispute between their two countries. This decision was announced in a press release published this evening at the end of two-day discussions between Cameroonian Foreign Minister Ferdinand Oyono and his Nigerian counterpart, Baba Gana Kingibe, in Kara—380 km north of Lome—under the auspices of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the mediating Togolese president.

The text of the communique has given no details on the contents of these discussions, but stated that they have "resulted in concrete proposals which will be submitted to the two heads of state for approval."

Since their independence, Cameroon and Nigeria have been in conflict over the sovereignty of the Bakassi Peninsula, a 1,000-square-kilometer area rich in oil and fishery resources. Early this year, tension suddenly flared up in the conflict.

[Paris AFP in French at 2021 GMT on 6 July, in a related Kara-dated item, adds the following: "The two delegations 'expressed their readiness for dialogue and stressed the need to reinforce peace, security, and mutual confidence,' the text stated. They reaffirmed their countries 'commitment' to seeking a 'lasting solution' to their differences.

["As for Gen. Eyadema, he 'stressed the need to do everything possible to keep peace among African states.' For, he explained, 'according to the communique, our countries should not in any case devote their poor resources to useless conflicts.'

["According to reports gathered in the corridors of the Kara Palais des Congres, where the discussions were held, Cameroonians and Nigerians strove for two days to draw up a list of their convergent and divergent views. The thorniest problem is said to be about the withdrawal of Nigerian troops from the Bakassi Peninsula. This is

because Cameroon makes it a prerequisite for any understanding, while Nigeria reportedly considers it the result of a preliminary agreement."]

#### Ministers Issue Communiqué

AB0707100394 Lome Radio Lome in French  
0600 GMT 7 Jul 94

[Joint communiqué issued in Kara on 6 July; read by Samuel Libock, Cameroonian ambassador to Nigeria and Togo—live or recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Boumberra Alassounouma, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and as a follow-up to the meeting in Tunis between the two [figure as heard] heads of state of Cameroon, Nigeria, and Togo on the Bakassi issue, the Cameroonian delegation led by External Relations Minister Ferdinand Leopold Oyono, and that of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, led by Foreign Affairs Minister Baba Gana Kingibe, went to Kara, Togo, from 4 to 6 July for a working session devoted essentially to strengthening peace between their two countries.

They were warmly received separately and collectively by His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema. During the audiences, President Eyadema gave useful advice to the guests of the Republic of Togo. He particularly stressed the importance of peace and the need to maintain good relations among African states. Touching on the purpose of the Kara meeting, President Eyadema emphasized the need to do everything to maintain peace among African states because, he stated, our countries should in no way use their meager resources on unnecessary conflicts.

Speaking at the opening session of the ministerial meeting at the Congress Palace in Kara on 5 July, His Excellency Boumberra Alassounouma, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, recalled the spirit

of Tunis and the need to give priority to dialogue and consultation. To this end, he urgently appealed for the cultivation of the culture of maintaining good neighborliness between the two countries while respecting one another's integrity and sovereignty in order to promote cooperation between them now and always.

Speaking in turns, the Cameroonian External Relations Minister Ferdinand Leopold Oyono, and the Nigerian Foreign Minister Baba Gana Kingibe, agreed largely with their Togolese counterpart and expressed their readiness for dialogue as well as the need to reinforce peace, security, and mutual trust in order to translate into concrete terms the hope brought about by the 13 June Tunis meeting.

The deliberations, which took place in an atmosphere of frankness, brotherhood, and mutual understanding, led to concrete proposals which will be submitted for the approval of the heads of state who will meet in the second fortnight of July. Both ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their countries to peace, and their desire to continue in the spirit of the communiqué issued in Tunis to find a lasting solution to the Bakassi Peninsula dispute, in accordance with the OAU and UN charters.

The Cameroonian and Nigerian delegations expressed their deep gratitude to His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo for his continuous efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Bakassi problem. The two ministers agreed to cooperate to ensure that (?concrete) measures are taken to restore peace and confidence at the bilateral level.

The Cameroonian and Nigerian delegations also expressed their sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the people of Kara and its environs, to the people and Government of Togo, and more especially to His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, for the very warm and fraternal reception and for all the attention given them during their stay in Togo.

Issued in Kara on 6 July 1994 [applause]



**Burundi****Brussels To Host Talks on Political Situation**

*LD0607161694 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Brussels is due to host high-level talks this weekend on the situation in Burundi. The meeting will be attended by the African affairs officials of several European countries and the United States, and representatives of the OAU. Everyone is in fact expressing concern over the situation in Burundi.

In Bujumbura representatives of the political parties have begun laborious negotiations to attempt to appoint a head of state. Under the constitution, interim President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya cannot in fact occupy the post beyond 13 July.

The International Human Rights Federation has just published the report by the commission of inquiry, in which it took part, into the coup d'etat in which President Ndadaye was killed last October. One of the commission members, Maitre Gilet, told Muriel Pomponne about the circumstances of the murder of the head of state:

[Begin Gilet recording] We managed first of all to identify those who killed the president, in other words those who stabbed him with bayonets, because apparently it was bayonets that were used, according to the autopsy which we had carried out. He was also gagged, the autopsy confirms this, and many people are reported to have witnessed the murder, both inside the building in this military camp and also from outside it, because there were many windows. So, it was a murder witnessed by quite a number of people.

He was killed without being tortured first, and his body was not mutilated, because a rumor was circulating and is still circulating now—it has almost achieved the status of a myth in Burundi society—that he was mutilated. This is something for which we are blaming the government itself, because a few days after the death of the president they disposed of the body, which had first of all been hastily buried by the military. They were able to see for themselves, and yet they were the ones who encouraged the spread of this rumor, which itself certainly had some bearing on the killings which took place at that time. [end recording]

That was Maitre Gilet. The report furthermore clearly implicates the Burundi military hierarchy in last October's attempted coup.

**Congo****Soldiers To Join Rwandan Humanitarian Mission**

*AB0707092094 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 7 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] The cabinet met yesterday under the chairmanship of Congolese President Pascal Lissouba. Political, financial, and social issues were on the agenda. After examining the first item on the agenda, notably the

lessons to be drawn from negotiations with international financial institutions, the cabinet expressed satisfaction with the outcome of these negotiations, particularly the adoption of Congo's economic and social development policy by the IMF and the World Bank, and the rescheduling of Congo's public debt by the Paris Club. I invite you to follow Mrs. Albertine Lipou-Massala, government spokeswoman and minister of communication's report on the meeting:

[Begin Lipou-Massala recording] [passage omitted] Reaffirming its willingness to see the OAU fully involved in conflict resolution on the African Continent, the cabinet stressed that the use of arms cannot help democracy thrive especially if it also serves as a means of seizing power. Democracy is based on the principle of alternative rule and as such power is obtained through the ballot box.

In line with its desire to contribute to the reestablishment of peace in our subregion, the cabinet was informed about the request made to the president of the Republic to mediate in the Angolan conflict.

In addition to its current participation in the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, the Government of the Republic of Congo has decided to send 40 Congolese Armed Forces personnel to take part in the Operation Turquoise humanitarian intervention. The presence of Congo in this operation is on a purely humanitarian basis. In this regard, this contingent will essentially be made up of medical personnel. [end recording]

**Rwanda****French Envoys in Kigali To Meet With RPF Leaders**

*AB0607203894 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Report by Serge Arnold]

[Text] Kigali, July 6 (AFP)—The insurgent Rwandan Patriotic Front moved to strengthen its hold over two-thirds of Rwanda Wednesday [6 July], preparing to form a national unity government as two French envoys arrived to make contact with rebel leaders.

Paris sent the envoys to try to tone down tension over its two-week-old French military intervention in Rwanda, which the rebel movement has opposed.

The envoys were expected to look for a compromise to prevent French efforts to create a humanitarian security zone in the southwest from escalating into a military clash with the advancing RPF, drawn mainly from the Tutsi minority.

The rebels have been suspicious of France, which it accuses of propping up successive regimes led by the Hutu majority which is blamed for much of the ethnic slaughter that has left up to 500,000 people dead over the past three months.

Critics have charged that France is protecting retreating government forces. France has basically gone alone into Rwanda, its western allies reluctant to join in amid the controversy.

Hundreds of French troops were positioned Wednesday, armed with heavy machine guns, at easily defendable spots on the edge of the safety zone set up by Paris in the southwest as guerrilla troops halted their advance only a few kilometers (miles) away.

In Brussels, Faustin Twagiramungu, 49, a moderate Hutu politician, told AFP Wednesday that the RPF had asked him to head a government of national unity.

He said he had agreed and would go to Kigali "very soon." The RPF did not immediately confirm the statement.

Twagiramungu had initially been premier-designate under a peace accord signed at Arusha, Tanzania, last August by the government and the RPF. The accord was never implemented, and collapsed altogether when the country slipped back into civil war in April.

Belgium, the former colonial power, said Wednesday it would be "ready to talk to" a government led by Twagiramungu.

Rebel leader General Paul Kagame said Tuesday the rebel movement would announce the formation of a "broad-based national unity government" in the next few days.

He said it would be open to all political forces "not responsible for the genocide."

After consolidating its conquests the guerrillas would proclaim a ceasefire, then focus on organizing general elections, Kagame said.

The RPF captured Kigali and Butare, the main southern town, on Monday.

A French military spokesman in Goma, Zaire, said the front between the rebels and government troops was stable Wednesday.

Rebel forces continued patrolling the largely deserted capital on Wednesday.

Residents who had not fled or been arrested were gathered in several centers, awaiting the end of rebel mop-up operations for word they can return home. They were mostly Tutsis or Hutu independents who have lived three months of terror, trying to hide from Hutu death squads.

Kigali airport, which has been closed for weeks, was to reopen Thursday, according to the military spokesman of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda.

Major Jean-Guy Plante said the UN mission would resume its two flights daily from Nairobi to rebuild depleted stocks and resume distributing food aid to desperate refugees.

After the French intervention, the guerrillas blocked off airport runways to prevent the arrival of any French airborne forces in the capital.

In Kigali's Nyamirambo District, the scene of some of the capital's worst battles, the RPF had moved some 10,000 people—both Hutus and Tutsis—into what is becoming a mini-city within the greater capital.

People have tried to resume a semblance of normal life, cooking, selling meat and soap and even setting up hair salons after three months living underground in terror.

"It was not just an ethnic issue, not belonging to their party or not speaking the murderers' language was enough to get you killed," said Jean-Baptiste Myantanyi, a Hutu and former accountant.

Some people said they paid the death squads—known as the Interahamwe—not to kill them.

"The night of July 3 we heard the good news that the government was fleeing. We came out of our hideaways on the morning of the fourth. The RPF soldiers brought us here, kindly. Now we can finally see the sun again," Myantanyi said.

Another resident, Jean Senga, said there "are no more bombs, nor more shots, nor more fear. We spent three months in holes, if we can stay here three months it will be OK."

#### Possible RPF Infiltration of Camp Viewed

BR0607144394 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Jul 94 p 3

[Report by Francois Luizet: "The French Consolidate Their Force"]

[Excerpts] Gikongoro—"Your setup looks quite good..." This morning Colonel Eric Thibaut visited the main support points of the force set up to counter a possible advance by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). The aim is to set up a surveillance network all around Gikongoro. The French soldiers of Operation Turquoise fear, in particular, night infiltrations by the Rwandan rebels. [passage omitted]

#### False Refugees

At dawn yesterday, the force received six additional light armored vehicles armed with 90-mm guns. The 80 soldiers accompanying them belong to the Vannes Marine Infantry Tank Regiment. Three 120-mm heavy mortars also arrived during the night from the 11th Marine Artillery Regiment. They form a "flash" battery, which can be put into operation in less than three minutes. The concentration of fire from these three pieces on one target can have devastating effects. Throughout the day, motorized patrols came and went, raising clouds of dust, probably observed with interest by the RPF rebels, who were only 16 km from the little town yesterday, in other words scarcely 6 km from the security zone established by France.

Near the Cyanika refugee camp, the marine commandos have installed their camp. Commander Martin Gillier is working in liaison with the mayor. The aim is primarily to reassure the refugees of whom there are now more than 50,000 and above all to show an interest in new

arrivals. Indeed, the RPF has already infiltrated the camp in the past. Rebels mingled with the refugees. Several of them were exposed. They were wearing two or three garments on top of each other, had radios, and were carrying dismantled weapons. The mayor said that there was a Ugandan among them. To thwart the infiltrations, the refugees are now grouped by home village. "Everybody knows each other," the mayor said. "Strangers are very quickly detected." [passage omitted]

### French General on Confronting RPF

LD0607200194 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Excerpt] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] has explained that it will not attack the safe area established by the French. It has not given the same undertaking regarding the northwest zone, which is still under the partial control of the Rwandan armed forces, so what would the attitude of the French soldiers be if the RPF attacked this sector? Christophe Boisbouvier put this question to General Germanos of the French Army, who was visiting French troops in Gikongoro today:

[Begin recording] [Germanos] The humanitarian zone has been defined, proposed, and accepted at the United Nations. Today we believe that the northwest is a region where there are opposing forces and we have not come to act as a buffer between them.

[Boisbouvier] But will you carry out limited operations to achieve humanitarian tasks if things get worse in the northwest?

[Germanos] In places where known massacres take place it is likely that we, or the UN forces present, will have to intervene, but we will not be carrying out systematic actions where nothing is happening. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Germanos Views Current Situation

LD0607185294 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1800 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Text] We now have a live report from Gikongoro, which is the most advanced post of Operation Turquoise in the east of Rwanda. General Germanos visited the French soldiers today:

[Correspondent Benoit Duquesne] Yes, he came officially to inspect the force which is now well established with its 1,500 men. From what General Germanos said, we understood that only one zone, one safe zone instead of two, will be established by the French. In other words, in the case of an major offensive by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the arrival of a huge number of refugees, the establishment of a second security zone in the northwest is out of the question. What the French soldiers could do eventually is to carry out emergency missions if need be.

Do you think the French military leaders are still hoping that the UN mission will take over at the end of July?

[Germanos] Listen, it is true that the situation has relatively calmed down, I say relatively, because we are still hearing noises of massacres which are still taking place, but their hope is to rapidly obtain the support of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda and the arrival of non-governmental organizations which are still not here, except the Red Cross, whose trucks have arrived and which is expected to erect a food center in the region as from tomorrow. One final thing, a short while ago and in a rather surprising way, high-ranking Rwandan officials solemnly read a declaration in which they seemed to distance themselves from what is happening in the north and from the rest of the Rwanda general staff and in which they condemned the genocide, called for reconciliation, refused the partition of the country and appealed for negotiations with the RPF.

### RPF Suggests UNAMIR Visit French-Controlled Zone

EA0607121094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Text] Since the capital, Kigali, fell to the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] elements are just staying in RPF territory, territory which is now equivalent to more than two-thirds of the national territory. So today one is left wondering whether UNAMIR, in order to carry out its mission properly, should not rather go to zones where government [word indistinct] are located, since it is there that there are still massacres. It is in that sector where humanitarian action to protect threatened people is necessary. In the RPF-controlled zone the population is entirely safe. Besides, UNAMIR should go to the zone occupied by French troops also with a view to providing the United Nations with a neutral report.

### RPF's Kagame Discusses French Operation, Government

LD0607185494 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1800 GMT 5 Jul 94

[Excerpts] There is a clear relaxation of political tension in Rwanda with the announcement of the forthcoming nomination by the officials of the mainly Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] of a moderate Hutu as prime minister to head a national unity government. Our special correspondents, Gilles Rabine and Pascal Stelletta met the new strongman of Kigali, General Paul Kagame, commander of the RPF forces:

[Rabine] [passage omitted] General Paul Kagame came to tell us that the taking of Kigali is a decisive turning point in the war, and he calls on what remains of the former government to surrender, in order, he says, to cut short the Rwandans' suffering. As for the operations of the French troops, Paul Kagame says that he does not understand why Paris is convinced that it is not possible to hold talks and negotiate with the RPF.

[Begin Kagame recording, in English with superimposed translation into French] And this is always the problem when there is foreign intervention in a country's internal



affairs. Sometimes it is helpful, partly. Sometimes it also creates interference, partisan involvement, but in our particular case France has been involved in too heavily supporting the government which we are fighting. This has created the problems the country is facing today, and we have asked the French to stay out of our affairs. [end recording]

[Rabine] Paul Kagame has called on Rwandans to embrace reconciliation to form a national unity government within the next two weeks, without the criminals and those responsible for the genocide, who will be tried. As for those who were only doing their duty as soldiers, albeit on the wrong side, we will, he said, show they can be rehabilitated.

#### **RPF Role in Forming New Government Assessed**

LD0607150994 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Excerpts] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] intends to swiftly form a government. Just a few days after the conquest of Kigali and Butare, the former rebels now seem determined to attempt to get the country moving again, and the prime minister of this new government would very likely be Faustin Twagiramungu. Ghislaine Dupont:

[Dupont] This would be a logical decision, because the RPF has clearly stated that the new government will be formed according to the spirit of the Arusha accords; and the peace accords, which were signed last August but which it had not been possible to implement, designated Faustin Twagiramungu, a moderate Hutu, as prime minister. [passage omitted]

Today the deal has obviously changed. The RPF, which is in a position of strength after taking Kigali, could thus negotiate a different distribution of power. One thing is certain, in any case: No group bearing any responsibility for the genocide will be represented in this future government, and in New York this morning, the RPF's envoy at the United Nations said that the former president's party, the National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development, will be excluded from it.

[Announcer] We should note the reaction in Paris: France has spoken out for power-sharing in Rwanda in line with the Arusha agreement, while excluding those responsible for the massacres. This was explained this morning by the French Foreign Ministry spokesman.

There has also been a reaction from the Belgian Government: Mr. Twagiramungu embodies the peace process of the Arusha agreement, said the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry in Brussels, and if this government is created then we are ready to hold talks with it, end quote. The Belgian Government adds that Brussels does not intend to enter into contact with the current self-proclaimed interim government of Rwanda. Belgium in fact considers itself to have been slandered by the radio and the representatives of this government.

#### **Twagiramungu on National Reconciliation Government**

BR0607142694 Brussels RTL-TVI Television Network in French 1100 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Interview with Faustin Twagiramungu, Rwandan prime minister-designate of the future National Unity Government, by Katrin Brahy; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Brahy] How are you going to form your government?

[Twagiramungu] It will be a government of national reconciliation. Of course, it will have to include all forces that wish to play a part in the reconstruction of our country. This team will have to respect the spirit of the Arusha peace accord that was signed on 4 August 1993.

[Brahy] Does this mean that you will exclude those who perpetrated the genocide and the supporters of the former MRND [National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development], the former single party?

[Twagiramungu] Obviously, yes. If you look at history, you will notice that the Nazis have never been accepted in any post-war government in Germany.

[Brahy] You are a Hutu. Your appointment shows that the future of Rwanda does not solely lie in the hands of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], which has a Tutsi majority.

[Twagiramungu] Well, listen. I would rather be called a Rwandan before a Hutu. I think that I am a Rwandan first and then a Hutu. I believe that the victory of the RPF is not the victory of the Tutsis but is the victory of the whole Rwandan people. Consequently, what we will be doing will always be done on a joint basis, i.e., with the Tutsis, the Hutus, and all those who want to participate in the reconstruction of our country.

#### **Wants To Form Government Quickly**

LD0607193494 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Text] Faustin Twagiramungu, the prime minister named by the Arusha accords, will indeed become the next Rwandan prime minister, the Rwandan Patriotic Front announced today. Faustin Twagiramungu immediately accepted this nomination. He spoke to Anne-Marie Mouradian:

[Begin recording] [Twagiramungu] This government will be formed as quickly as possible. I remain in consultation with the other political movements, in conformity with article 52 of the protocol on power-sharing contained in the peace accord. We cannot distance ourselves from the spirit of the peace accords, and we cannot form a purely monolithic government. This government must be representative, and this is why we are speaking of national reconciliation or national union, and this government should have such a character.

[Mouradian] Some parties will surely not be included?

[Twagiramungu] The Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR] should not take part in the broad-based transition government. It will take part in the institutions within the framework of parliament, where it has only one deputy. But I must stress that it will not take part in the transition government.

The Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND], however, should take part in this transition government, but considering that this party has failed, in that it is responsible for the militias, we cannot accept this party into the broad-based transitional government. As a result, we expect that it will be quite simply excluded. [end recording]

### Sao Tome and Principe

#### New Premier To Pursue Consultation, Order

AB0607163394 Paris AFP in French 2255 GMT 5 Jul 94

[Text] Sao Tome, 5 Jul (AFP)—Sao Tome's new Prime Minister Evaristo de Carvalho said today that he will do his best to pursue the country's political policy of "consultation and order." "I will follow the political direction mapped out by the president of the Republic by forming a consensus government," he said during his first encounter with the media. He started consultations today with several parties and is expected to announce his government in the upcoming days.

Answering a question on the refusal by the parliamentary majority, the Democratic Convergence Party [PCD], to serve in the next government, he said the PCD "is not the country's only existing political party. There are several others."

Mr. Carvalho was appointed by President Miguel Trovada to replace Prime Minister Norberto Costa Alegre who he dismissed on 2 July. The new prime minister was on 4 July removed from the PCD's National Council on which he served as a member. The council has accused him of high treason for making "a decision that counters party policy," that of accepting to form the new government. He served as defense minister in Costa Alegre's government.

Meanwhile, several opposition political parties have strongly condemned a PCD party leader who in a televised broadcast on 3 July asked whether "the Army is going to fold its arms" and not react to Mr. Costa Alegre's dismissal which constitutes "a breach of democracy." A top military officer, who did not disclose his name, told AFP that "the Army will not get involved in political developments as stipulated by the National Defense and Armed Forces Law." Meanwhile there are reports that the military headquarters met today to examine the political situation.

### Zaire

#### Mobutu Signs Decree Appointing New Government

AB0607133594 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Text] We have just learned from well-informed sources that the president of the Republic has just signed the

ordinance appointing the Kengo Wa Dondo government. The full list of the new government will no doubt be announced in the coming hours.

Moreover, we learn that [words indistinct] top executives of the Popular Movement of the Revolution will not participate in this government to enable them to handle the upcoming electoral campaign. Among these executive members we can cite the names of Vanza Mukalai, Ngongo Luwuwu, Kisombe, Mukasa, Izambito, and many others.

#### Premier Names 'Transitional Cabinet'

AB0607175294 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1536 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Ordinance on the formation of a new cabinet issued in Gbadolite on 6 July; read by Professor Kabuya Lumona, deputy director of the Office of the President—live]

[Text] Ordinance No.94/042, issued on 6 July 1994 on the appointment of the members of the transitional government, headed by Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo. Considering the Transitional Constitutional Act, especially Article 81, clauses 1 and 2; considering Ordinance No.94/039 of 16 June 1994, relating to the investiture of the prime minister of the transitional government; upon the proposal of the prime minister, the president of the Republic orders:

Article 1: Gustave Malumba Bangula has been appointed deputy prime minister and minister of interior.

Article 2: Grand Admiral (Mavua Mudima) has been appointed deputy prime minister and minister of national defense.

Article 3: Counselor Kamanda wa Kamanda has been appointed deputy prime minister in charge of institutional reforms, minister of justice, and keeper of the seals.

Article 4: (Mozagba Mboka) has been appointed deputy prime minister, minister of international cooperation.

Article 5: The following personalities have been appointed substantive ministers for the following ministries: Ministers of:

- Foreign Affairs: Lunda Bululu
- Information and Press: (Massegabio Zanzu)
- Planning: (Kiakuama Kiakiziki)
- Finance: (Paipai Wasiaga Sige)
- Budget: (Bahati Lukuebo)
- Agriculture: Mrs. (Landu Wizine Kavidi)
- National Economy, Industry and Small-Scale Business: (Katanga Mukumadi)
- Portfolio: (Aseya Mindre)
- Mines: (Mutombo Bakafua Senda)
- Energy: (Kisanga Kabongelo)
- Public Works, Territorial Development, Town Planning, and Housing: (Muendo Simba)
- Transport and Communication: (Gnindu Kitenge)
- External Trade: (Djibi Ngoi)

- Land Affairs: (Manguada Gifudi)
- Higher and University Education and Scientific Research: post reserved for the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, UDPS
- Primary, Secondary, and Vocational Education: (Sekimoagno wa Magangu)
- Health and Family: post reserved for UDPS
- Social Affairs: (Mrs Sokifuani Eyenga)
- Labor and Social Security: (Omba Peni Njunga)
- Civil Service: (Boleongue Mekesombo)
- Post, Telephone, and Telecommunication: (Okongo, Lombi Pierre)
- Environment, Nature Preservation, and Tourism: Kisimba Ngoye
- Sports and Leisure: Bopassa Njema
- Culture and Arts: Lukonzola Mugnungwa

Article 6: The following officials have been appointed deputy ministers at the following ministries:

- National Defense: (Boboye Gnebaka)
- Interior: (Bayondo Bokoliabwe)
- External Relations: (Mokolomagnan Wangate)
- International Cooperation: (Diou Katomb)
- Information and Press: (Luguendo Lula)
- Justice: Lawyer (Kikadi Gapungolo)
- Planning: (Boba Kiyeka Muwawa)
- Finance: (Mananga Mapolo)
- Budget: (Mpako Tokime)
- Agriculture: reserved for UDPS
- (?Land): (Mayo Mambeke Bikango)
- Energy: Kabamba wa Kabamba
- Economy, Industry, and Small- and Medium-Scale Enterprises: (Ekumbaki Ombaka)
- Portfolio: (Kasongo Mambu Shembe)
- Public Works, Land Development, Town Planning and Housing: (Lionga Akafomo)
- Transport and Communication: (Ngandu Diemo)
- Higher and University Education and Scientific Research: (Wenoli Kanda Nzale)
- Primary, Secondary, and Vocational Education: (Ihomu Ikumu)

Article 7: All previous ordinances contrary to the present ordinance are hereby repealed. This ordinance comes into force on the day of its signing.

Issued, Gbadolite, 6 July 1994

Signed, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

### Parliament Called to Extraordinary Session

AB0607183094 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1536 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Ordinance No.94/043; issued in Gbadolite on 6 July; read by Professor Kabuya Lumona, deputy director at the Office of the President—live]

[Text] Considering the Transitional Constitutional Act, especially its Articles 66 and 78, Clause 3; upon the request of the Bureau of the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT] and considering the urgency of the issue; the president of the Republic orders:

Article 1: The HCR-PT is hereby summoned to an extraordinary session on 9 July 1994.

Article 2: The agenda of this HCR-PT session comprises only one item, namely, the investiture of the transitional government.

Article 3: The present ordinance comes into effect on the date of its signing.

Issued, Gbadolite, 6 July 1994

Signed, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

### Spokesman on New Cabinet, Vacant Posts

AB0607182794 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1536 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Studio interview with Professor Kabuya Lumona, deputy director of the Office of the President and Presidency's spokesman by Kabamba in Kinshasa on 6 July—live]

[Text] [Kabamba] Professor Lumona, as we can see the new cabinet has been announced, but we have noted that there are still some vacant ministerial posts.

[Lumona] The head of state noted the efforts made by Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, and encouraged him to continue his initiatives to the parties. He also welcomed the fact that he left those posts vacant, so that brothers from the Sacred Union can propose their candidates to him when the time comes.

[Kabamba] Mr. Director, what should we call this new cabinet, a transitional government or a national union government?

[Lumona] It is a transitional government, as stipulated by the ordinance.



**New Finance Minister Likely To Abolish Financial Rand***MB0707101594 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
7 Jul 94 p 15*

[Article by John Spira]

[Text] Chris Liebenberg, the man hand-picked to succeed Derek Keys as South Africa's Finance Minister, is modest to a fault. When he retired as chief executive of Nedcor in January this year (after a mammoth 42 years with the group), he told those gathered to bid him farewell: "I've followed my staff more than they've followed me."

Liebenberg, born in 1934 at Touws River, became chief executive of the huge banking group in March 1990, taking over the reins from his namesake Piet, who had opted for the position of executive chairman of the troubled Bankorp group. Chris, who was previously managing director of Nedcor's banking division, got off to a discouraging start. Piet's reputation was such that Nedcor's share price fell sharply on news of his resignation. It was Chris's unenviable task to restore and enhance the group's former image. Nedcor remained in prosperous waters.

They were, of course, correct. Between then and 1993, Nedcor's earnings soared from 154c to 251c a share and the share price rocketed from 800c to 2,650c. Liebenberg might have heaped credit for such an achievement on his staff. That he himself played a major role is nevertheless not open to doubt.

Controlling a banking group's destiny might differ from running a country's economy—though not, however, as daunting a transition from managing a mining house, which adjustment was accomplished without much difficulty by Derek Keys. Clearly, the fibre of the man in question is paramount. Chris Liebenberg is a perfectionist ("Get it right, Liebies" invariably accompanies a poor shot on the golf course) who has all the attributes to carve his name into South Africa's financial history.

Indeed, Liebenberg's name was widely mentioned as a possible successor when Barend du Plessis resigned his post, suggesting that Liebenberg's appointment will be welcomed in business and commercial circles. Particularly encouraging is his history as a conservative banker—one which strongly suggests that he will see eye to eye with Reserve Bank Governor Dr Chris Stals and that he will adopt the monetary and fiscal disciplines put in place by Derek Keys.

A considerable asset, too, will be Liebenberg's global banking connections. It was he who was responsible for Nedcor's successful internationalisation drive, and he is therefore intimately familiar not only with the local banking scene but with banking worldwide—a crucial requirement for any Minister of Finance.

No two Ministers are clones of one another. Liebenberg, while probably emulating Key's disciplinary stance, will no doubt have firm views of his own. The form they are likely to take can be gauged from the many unequivocal

opinions he has expressed in the past. Likely to come under intense scrutiny is the continued existence of the financial rand.

As far back as January 1990 Liebenberg caused something of a stir with the statement: "South Africa no longer needs the financial rand; it should be scrapped." He believed then (and probably believes now) that the negative factors attaching to a two-tier currency far outweigh any that are positive. "It has served a very useful purpose for South Africa in a time of deteriorating political confidence. But now that such confidence has improved, it has outlived its usefulness."

Liebenberg has been fiercely critical of politicians who urge that the State exert control over the nation's banks. "Banking in South Africa is an open industry—one of the few for which international norms and standards exist. If we, as South African banks, are to finance exports from and imports to this country, we do so by taking on the liabilities and discounting or funding them through an international network of banks. That network will only deal with South African banks if their capital structures are up to standard and all other ratios are acceptable. Should pressure be placed on the banking system such that it would throw them out of kilter with global ratios and standards, international banks would not deal with us. It would therefore be folly to insist that our loans be channelled into a specific direction, that our margins be reduced to certain levels."

In short, long live free enterprise. And all strength to your arm, Mr Liebenberg.

**Deputy Notes Confidence in New Minister***MB0607124994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127  
GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Report by Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg July 6 SAPA—Finance Minister-Designate Chris Liebenberg will almost immediately be drawn into the work of the Finance Ministry, Deputy Minister Alec Erwin said Wednesday. "We will be briefing him as soon as possible...On the implementation of the RDP [Research and Development Program], the finalisation of the international credit rating and preparation for next year's budget," Mr Erwin told SAPA in an interview.

Finance Minister Derek Keys announced his surprise resignation Tuesday night and President Nelson Mandela quickly revealed that the former Nedcor chief executive would take over in October. "The president and the cabinet accept Mr Keys' personal reasons...But we will still have the benefit of his experience and talent until October," Mr Erwin said.

He said President Mandela was keen to appoint somebody who would fit in well with the environment and policy direction that had been promoted by Mr Keys. "His (Mr Liebenberg's) experience has been in banking and the economy. He's been party to discussions on the

RDP and economic policy. He's a business leader that's part of the consultative approach," Mr Erwin said.

Admitting he did not know Mr Liebenberg well and had not worked as closely with him as with Mr Keys, Mr Erwin said though that he was confident in Mr Liebenberg's skills and capabilities.

Asked whether the government would retain its commitment under the new finance minister to reducing the budget deficit and encouraging economic growth, Mr Erwin said: "Absolutely. It is a cabinet commitment."

#### **NP Welcomes Choice of New Minister**

*MB0607175694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] The National Party [NP] has welcomed the appointment of former Nedcor chief executive Chris Liebenberg as the new minister of finance. The party says in a statement that Mr. Liebenberg's proven good management skills and his ability to work well in a team to attain goals make him an extremely candidate. The NP has expressed the hope that Mr. Liebenberg's appointment will remove the uncertainty caused by Mr. Keys' sudden resignation. Mr. Keys announced yesterday that he would be resigning as the minister of finance in October for personal reasons.

#### **FF Criticizes Keys' Resignation**

*MB0607152294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1303 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Pretoria July 6 SAPA—The resignation of Minister of Finance Mr Derek Keys showed serious cracks in the government of national unity, Freedom Front [FF] Chairman Dr Pieter Mulder said in a statement on Wednesday.

"The new government approach of so-called transparency is not served by the secretive way in which personal reasons have been cited," said Dr Mulder. "If they have to do with personal clashes between Mr Keys and the government on, for example, policy differences, then the real reasons should be made known, especially in the light of the fact that the budget has not yet been finally approved by Parliament."

Dr Mulder said the FF wished Mr Keys's successor, Mr Chris Liebenberg, well but questioned whether he would be able to withstand the pressure for "socialist centralisation" at the cost of a true free market.

#### **AWB: Resignation Signals 'Spending Spree'**

*MB0607152194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1427 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Ventersdorp July 6 SAPA—The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] suggested on Wednesday [6 July] that the resignation of Finance Minister Derek Keys was a sign of a "third world spending spree" by the ANC/SACP [South African

Communist Party]/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]/NP [National Party] government.

The AWB said in a statement the government had bloated the bureaucracy and had embarked on a spending spree as witnessed in other third world countries. "We note that the post, which was held by Mr Keys, will be filled by another NP member, and that an additional cabinet post is to be created for yet another NP man. This, together with all the other ministers and the 10,000 extra civil service posts already created, will only have one result—to further impoverish the taxpayers," said the statement.

The AWB added the country was entitled to know the true reasons behind Mr Keys's resignation.

#### **Mitterrand, Mandela Joint Statements Analyzed**

*BR0607141294 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jul 94 p 5*

[Article by Georges Marion and Patrick Jarreau: "Mr. Mandela Wants Preferential Cooperation With France in the Continent's Affairs"]

[Text] The Cape—Francois Mitterrand had private talks with his South African counterpart in the Cape on Monday, 4 July before addressing the two houses of Parliament to emerge from April's free elections. The head of state reiterated the offer of a "partnership" and Nelson Mandela advocated preferential "cooperation" with France in the African Continent's affairs.

Mr. Mitterrand wanted to be the first witness to the new South Africa. That is the word he used to define the role which Paris intends to play in international bodies. Thus he spoke at length to the two houses of Parliament on Monday acknowledging how far the South Africans have come since, under pressure from international sanctions decided by the United Nations in 1985 at France's proposal and with the help of the end of the Cold War, the former leaders deemed it necessary to democratize the regime.

In honoring South Africa, Mr. Mitterrand honored himself, stressing the role he played in the relations established between Mr. Mandela and former President Frederik de Klerk, receiving them in turn in 1990 and then together in 1992. "Together," he said, "we broke the bread of peace." He recalled the welcome given to the ANC leader in June 1990 on Trocadero Square, named Human Rights Esplanade for that occasion. It was a ceremony "for which I was not the director" he explained, paying tribute to former Culture Minister Jack Lang, one of his personal guests for this visit.

"I have come to celebrate with you the victory of a people over fear and intolerance," Mr. Mitterrand said. "The finest victories are those which you win over yourself, by which you wrench yourself from the inevitability of a preordained fate. You have supplied the proof that nothing is inevitable, especially not misfortune." Recalling the "prophecies" that racial discrimination was bound to lead to a "bloodbath," he hailed the

"unvengeful liberation" which is being accomplished in this country, involved in "an experiment which is unique on the face of the Earth" and which carries "tremendous hopes, especially in Africa." "This success is yours!" he said to the deputies from all parties.

The South African experiment has the value of an example in Mr. Mitterrand's view, provided, first, it remains exemplary. He stressed the corollary of the "majority rule" which is to assert your will "without oppressing the minority." "There are minorities who suffer from this development," he said. "They must be understood, even when you do not heed them." It is necessary "to serve your ideas without forgetting that you are part of a whole."

These words did not really move the deputies of Mr. De Klerk's National Party, who gave Mr. Mitterrand little applause. However, that same evening, during a state dinner given by Mr. Mandela, General Constand Viljoen, representative of the Afrikaner extreme Right, said he was "interested" in the French president's remarks. Mr. De Klerk, away on engagements in Europe—for which he expressed his regrets in a letter to Mr. Mitterrand—suggested, by his absence, that he thought it was premature to celebrate the success of the venture to which, with Mr. Mandela, he has linked his name.

Mr. Mitterrand nonetheless thought it appropriate to cite South Africa as an example for the whole of Africa, this "suffering Africa" which he did not name more specifically. There was no need to mention Rwanda for everybody to think of it. The head of state did not discuss it in his speech to Parliament, nor in the talks with Mr. Mandela which preceded it. Questioned on the support which the president may have expected from his host in this respect, Mr. Mandela said: "Mr. Mitterrand is a leader of impeccable integrity. I think that if he expected my support he would have told me. However, Rwanda was not discussed during our conversation."

On this subject, Mr. Mandela stands by the attitude expressed in an interview to LE MONDE which consists of refusing to take any stance outside the OAU. However, he did not criticize the French initiative and, although he regrets any "unilateral action," he explained that he was speaking for himself without passing judgement on what "others" might do. However, in private, some of his government ministers express doubts about the purity of French intentions. Mr. Mandela thinks that, for the time being, it is for the Ugandan, Tanzanian, and Zairian presidents to seek a peaceful solution to Rwanda, and said he is satisfied with the way in which they are carrying out their mission.

#### Resources and an Ideal

On this point at least, the offer of a "partnership" repeated by Mr. Mitterrand has no practical application. It is too soon to think of a South Africa taking advantage of its accord with Paris to play a political role in Central and Western Africa, and provide the support of a newly established democracy on the continent for France's African policy. However, Mr. Mandela does not reject the idea of a

"partnership"—"Our alliance today will establish the foundations for it," he told Parliament—nor the translation it could receive in the form of his participation in the forthcoming Franco-African summit in Biarritz in November. During the dinner, the South African head of state mentioned "the special place which France occupies in African affairs," deeming the "cooperation" which could be established between the two countries when they discuss "the continent's affairs" to be "natural."

Addressing the deputies, Mr. Mandela greeted in Mr. Mitterrand "one of our own, a colleague in the search for the freedom and development of our people," and thanked his guest for the "personal interest" he shows in the "transition to democracy" in South Africa. He mentioned, as Frene Ginwala (ANC), the speaker of the National Assembly, had done before him, the Resistance fighter, stressing that the Resistance was "the symbol of the human spirit, which cannot be overcome."

He pointed out that the date of his investiture, on 10 May, corresponded to the anniversary of Mr. Mitterrand's first election to the presidency of the French Republic in 1981. The parallel was thus drawn between the leader of the Left in France and the leader of the South African Blacks' liberation movement, two years his junior.

The impetus thus given to Franco-South African relations should be applied immediately to the cooperation outlined by Mr. Mitterrand. "France offers you its help," he said, "with its resources but also its ideal." With regard to resources, Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin was present, as was Economy Minister Edmond Alphandery, who explained the broad outlines of the economic support Paris proposes to give to Pretoria.

The presence of Mr. Roussin and the absence of Foreign Minister Alain Juppe—in principle the only minister competent to deal with countries with which France has no cooperation agreements—raised questions. Officially detained by the Alexandria Mediterranean Conference and by the negotiations on Bosnia on Tuesday, did Mr. Juppe wish to show by his absence his displeasure at seeing Mr. Roussin encroaching on his territory? The unexpected arrival in the French delegation of Lucette Michaux-Chevry, minister-delegate for humanitarian action and human rights, was seen as an indication that Edouard Balladur wanted the Quai d'Orsay [Foreign Ministry] to be, after all, represented on this trip.

#### President Mandela Thanks Japan for Aid Package

MB0607180294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Excerpts] Japan has announced a massive aid package for South Africa. The republic will receive a total of nearly 5 billion rands from the Tokyo Government over the next two years. [passage omitted]

A short while later the Japanese Ambassador to South Africa Mr. Katsumi Sezaki, met President Nelson Mandela in Johannesburg and unveiled details of the package.



[Begin Mandela recording] It is certainly the largest amount of financial help that we've received from a government. And we hope that other governments will be as generous as the Japanese Government has been. And nothing makes me more happy than the announcement that has been made by His Excellency, because it means that we are now in a position to start addressing all the basic issues, basic needs facing our people. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### **Agency To Secure \$14 Million in Loans to Zimbabwe**

*MB0407160494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1409 GMT 4 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg July 4 SAPA—South Africa's Credit Guarantee Agency said Monday [4 July] it was providing 14-million US dollars in commercial and political risk cover for capital projects in Zimbabwe.

Bateman Projects Holdings and Smith Mining Equipment are involved, respectively, in the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Co's [Zisco] reconstruction project and the supply of waterwell drill rigs to Zimbabwe's government. ABSA [Amalgamated Banks of South Africa] bank is providing a 10.5-million dollars loan for the Zisco project while Investec is set to finance the drill rig supply project with a loan of 4.1-million dollars to the Zimbabwean government.

"Hopefully, they reflect a resumption of long-term capital project trade activity between Zimbabwe and South Africa," Credit Guarantee General Manager Frans Joubert said. "There can be little doubt that there is considerable growth potential for such activity between the two countries, providing that Zimbabwe's, at times tenuous, foreign reserve situation can accommodate it," he said.

The political risk cover includes risks relating to the ability of the destination country to pay for the goods and services in question.

#### **Denel Releases 1993-94 Financial Report**

*MB0607160094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Pretoria July 6 SAPA—The civilian armaments manufacturing wing of Armscor, Denel group, on Wednesday reported a total income of R2.86-billion [rands] in the 1993/1994 financial year.

Denel's annual report showed that among the performance improvements in the group were a 34 per cent increase in exports to R644-million and a 19 per cent increase in local commercial sales to R387-million.

Net income after tax improved marginally from R235-million to R239-million.

During the year Denel became an international player and an international exhibitor after taking part in five major international exhibitions.

The group said the improvements were achieved despite:

- the continuing international recession and South Africa's economic stagnation;
- the reluctance of international clients and partners to enter into long-term relationships with Denel before there was clarity about the political future of South Africa;
- competition in the declining international defence market;
- the fact that South African arms suppliers were not subsidised like some of their competitors and did not receive the same level of political support;
- a shrinking local defence budget; and
- the fierce competition in the commercial market.

"In addition no contracts for the sale of big systems were concluded, mainly due to the effects of political uncertainty in South Africa as well as the arms embargo. Judging from all the enquiries we receive, we know that there is considerable interest in Denel's products," the group said.

According to the report, Denel also supported government's efforts in uplifting the economy over the last year by employing between about 14,000 people, paying taxes of R426-million and paying a dividend of R60-million to the state.

Denel said it aimed to expand its activities by increasing its exports and by utilising its capabilities in developing new civil products and support of defence systems.

The report said the company was committed to support the Reconstruction and Development Programme and would execute a ten point plan over the next three years as announced by the minister of public enterprises.

The ten point plan included doubling exports to earn foreign currency totalling R1,300-million, doubling the sale of commercial products to R750-million a year, doubling profits to R500-million and doubling dividends paid to the state to R120-million a year.

The group also aimed to pay a yearly tax of R550-million, double the expenditure on social upliftment from R10-million to R20-million, train 500 technicians and 200 computer programmers, enable 500 pupils to obtain matric with mathematics and science and change the composition of management to 30 per cent non-white/female.

#### **Oman Buying Millions of Rands of Denel Products**

*MB0707084594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Oman Defense Minister Sa'id Fahar Bin-Taymur Al Sa'id today announced an arms transaction between South Africa and the sultanate of Oman. The transaction is worth hundreds of millions of rands and is of considerable economic benefit for South Africa.

[Begin recording] [Denel Managing Director Johan Alberts] I think the specific benefits by the Oman

announcement is that for the first time since the lifting of the arms embargo, a customer was willing to go public on past arms deals.

[Correspondent Marinus Wijnbeek] Over the next two years Denel will deliver an unspecified number of G-6 mobile canons, ammunition, spare parts, and logistical support to Oman. The contract includes intensive training of that country's defense force and will be completed by the end of April 1996. The fact that South Africa was able to negotiate this transaction in an extremely competitive market proves the standard of the product and Denel's ability to conclude long-term contracts. This is of great economic benefit to South Africa.

[Alberts] This contract gives us the opportunity to provide 1,200 jobs within the Denel group, and between 2,000 and 3,000 jobs in other manufacturing companies in South Africa. [end recording]

#### Further on Denel Contract With Oman

MB0707121794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0908 GMT 7 Jul 94

[Text] Pretoria July 7 SAPA—A 120-million US dollars contract for the delivery of artillery systems was signed between sultanate of Oman's Ministry of Defence and local armaments manufacturers Denel group on Thursday morning, the group announced. The company said the contract was signed by deputy prime minister for security and defence of the Middle East Arab country, His Highness Sa'id Faher bin-Taimur al Sa'id, and Denel group chief Executive Officer Johan Alberts.

The contract is for the delivery of a number of G6 155mm artillery systems plus associated ammunition, spares and logistical support to Oman.

Denel's G6 artillery system, widely considered to be "state of the art technology", is a wheeled 155mm self-propelled gun which is seen to be extremely suitable for Oman's dry, rugged desert conditions and had been proven operationally in similar conditions in South Africa, according to the statement.

The first delivery is scheduled for October next year and the total contract—which includes an intensive training package for the armed forces of Oman—should be completed by April 1996.

"The deal is the first major transaction between South Africa and a foreign country since the lifting of the arms embargo against South Africa. It enjoys the full support of the government.

"The contract is backed by Denel's experience in supplying and supporting (worldwide) a range of large systems including the Rooivalk attack helicopter and a remote piloted reconnaissance vehicle," the group said.

Meanwhile the group announced that it had embarked on an intensive marketing campaign for its various military systems.

It is believed the latest contract would not only enhance the group's forex [foreign exchange] earnings, but would

maintain about 1,200 work opportunities for Denel's divisions and afford up to 3,000 job opportunities for their sub-contractors.

#### Progress of Government Housing Strategy Viewed

MB0307151994 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS TIMES) in English 3 Jul 94 p 1

[Article by Sven Lunsche]

[Text] The Department of Housing has set itself a 120-day deadline to complete the legal, institutional and financial framework to get its enormous housing programme under way.

However, with one house yet to be built under its vaunted strategy, the odds are mounting that the ambitious five-year target of a million low-cost houses will not be met.

In particular, the PWVs [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] target of 150,000 in the current fiscal year is dismissed by industry sources as completely unrealistic.

The need for a sound framework before the real programme could begin was stressed by the department's director-general designate, Billy Cobbett, at a seminar organised by the National Housing Forum (NHF) on Friday.

Mr. Cobbett said: "The homeless in Crossroads and Umtata are telling us they want delivery now, but we have to deal with it efficiently.

"In four months, we want to have everything in place for a national housing summit which finalises the framework."

A white paper on housing would be released by the end of July.

The timetable is challenging because the government has to resolve several major issues.

They include:

- Ensuring bank support for end-user finance through the mortgage indemnity scheme (MIS).
- Putting in place the regional government structures that will administer the projects.
- Extending the subsidy scheme from project based to individual and rental housing.
- Ensuring that the building material and construction industry are geared to meet the demands of the programme without causing price inflation in the sector.

Securing the support of the private sector is the most pressing issue because the state will rely heavily on loans to achieve its housing targets.

The NHF says that every R1 [rand] of government money should be met by at least R2 of institutional lending or other private funds.

The banks, however, urge the government to centre attention initially on 21 percent of the market—

households with a monthly income between R1,500 and R3,500—as a kick-start to the programme.

Nedcor's Dennis Creighton estimates that the delivery of houses to this sector would cost about R4-billion, of which subsidies would amount to R625-million.

"We are ready for this programme which would ensure that 66,000 houses could be built a year and eventually get the delivery of housing off the ground," he says.

The government would receive about R420-million VAT [value-added tax].

Although private-sector financial support is seen as the most pressing issue, analysts are becoming increasingly worried about constraints in the building materials and construction industries.

Mr. Cobbett questions the ability of the industries, accustomed to providing 30,000 houses a year, to meet 10 times that amount—the target for 1999.

"The substantial imbalance between supply and demand could well result in hyper-inflation if it is not carefully monitored," he says, warning that this could have a major impact on the affordability of housing.

He calls for a voluntary compact between the building materials and construction industries to control the costs of meeting the housing backlog.

"The government has a political responsibility. In the absence of voluntary co-operation, we will have to examine other alternatives."

Representatives from several housing sectors at the seminar say they will support a voluntary compact because it could lead to greater stability in the industry.

Mr. Cobbett says the government is going ahead rapidly with establishing the legal framework.

On Friday, Parliament passed the Housing Amendment Bill, which establishes nine regional housing boards and enables subsidies to be extended to the former TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states.

### Minister's Dealing With Truth Commission Questioned

MB0307102694 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Jul 94 p 26

[Editorial: "'Culture of rights' needs impartiality"]

[Text] The question of amnesty and indemnification, and the related question of a "truth commission", are fraught with menace, and the difficulties have been compounded by the transparent attempts of the previous government to manipulate the issues for political advantage. Justice Minister Dullah Omar, on whom falls the duty to sort out the mess, began with a commendable blend of firmness and delicacy, but he has begun to blunder.

His assertion on television that the definition of a political offence would not, in his view, include "the planned assassination of civilians" is indefensible. The

planned assassination of civilians is by definition a political act, and this has been recognised in the case of Robert McBride's deliberate bombing of a bar crowded with civilians. Political motive and planning is what, in fact, distinguishes the McBride case from the random slaughter of civilians by Barend Strydom, and which renders the pairing of the two cases by former President de Klerk so obscene.

Mr Omar's comment may or may not have inspired the breathtaking display of moral arrogance by Mr Ronnie Kasrils, Deputy Minister of Defence, when he urged General Magnus Malan to "confess", or run the risk of embarrassment when the truth leaked out anyway. The "truth" about the ANC's actions in Quatro and other camps remains to be determined, but we know already that it included murder and torture to which Mr Kasrils hotly claims to have been blind. If confession is what we are talking about, Mr Kasrils is in a position to set a moral example.

Underlying the comments of both men is an assumption, not universally shared, that the ANC and its various allies were operating from the moral high ground when they committed or ordered atrocities ranging from the planned assassination of civilians to the "elimination of sell-outs" by necklacing. If that were so, then Mr McBride would not protest at being called "the Magoos Bomber", he would wear the title as proudly as "Bomber" Harris has worn the nickname given to him for flattening cities in World War 2.

One "truth", if we are dealing in truths, is that the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] "war of liberation" was neither necessary nor successful. In the end, apartheid was defeated (as John Kane-Berman has so cogently pointed out) by ordinary people's defiance and non-cooperation, and South Africa was liberated by negotiation. Mr Kasrils owes a confession, if only to his own conscience, for the wanton sacrifice of young people whom he led at Bisho; he is not a moral example which most of us would wish to hold up to our children.

The Yamashita case, in which a Japanese general was sentenced to death—and executed—simply for failing to keep proper control of troops under his command whom he had never seen, is perhaps not without application to the ANC leaders.

The right-wing atrocities were, of course, even less defensible inasmuch as they were committed in service of a racist ideology that earned the contempt of most of mankind; but it is dishonest to deny that at least some of these atrocities were committed by men who believed, in good faith, that they were fighting for the survival and freedom of their own people. Members of the ANC-SACP are in no position to strike moralistic postures towards such people; to us, and to others who warned that violent strategies of revolution would breed endless atrocity on both sides, the two sides are morally indistinguishable: pots and kettles calling each other black.

Mr Omar's comment, evidently inspired by a determination to keep Chris Hani's killers in prison, has called



into question his ability to handle the question with the necessary impartiality. He needs outside help. If he is not willing simply to take over the Norgaard principles from Namibia, he should look beyond our borders, and beyond the anti-apartheid conflict, for an objective assessment of what constituted a "political crime".

Unless this question is answered satisfactorily, and soon, the country risks an appalling array of troubles, some of them worse than vendetta or feud. Among them is the cynical disregard for concepts of justice and morality which makes the conflict in Yugoslavia so severe and which, if it took hold here, would destroy forever Mr Omar's hopes for a "culture of rights".

#### **SACP Member Appointed Adviser to Justice Minister**

*MB0507142594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1348 GMT 5 Jul 94*

[Text] Pretoria July 5 SAPA—A Cape Town attorney and SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] member, Mr Enver Daniels, has been appointed special adviser to Justice Minister Dullah Omar. In a statement in Pretoria on Tuesday, Mr Omar said Mr Daniels would serve on a contractual basis for one year. Mr Daniels, 42, worked as an attorney for Mr Omar from 1977 to 1982. He established his own practice in 1982, specialising in, among other things, political trials.

#### **Defense Force Integration To Take 'About 2 Years'**

*MB0507151094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 5 Jul 94*

[Text] The British military team sent to South Africa to assist in the integration of the National Defense Force estimates that the process will take about two years. At their first news conference, the commander of the British military advisory and training team, Brigadier Dick Trigger, said nine members of the 31-strong group will stay in the country for those two years. The rest would stay for six months. The team is composed of members of the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, the Army, and Medical Services.

#### **SANDEF Chief Warns Soldiers Against Mutinies, Strikes**

*MB0507204494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1941 GMT 5 Jul 94*

[Text] Umtata July 5 SAPA—South African National Defence Force [SANDEF] Chief Gen Georg Meiring said on Tuesday the force could not tolerate mutiny or strikes, but he urged those with grievances to come forward. Addressing soldiers at the Gcise military garrison in the Eastern Cape, Gen Meiring said an army could not function properly without discipline. Commenting on a recent mutiny by soldiers of the Transkei Defence Force he said the law would take its course. It was too early to expect results from investigations into the incident.

#### **Government Faces SDU's Fury Over Hostels**

*MB0607133894 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Jul 94 p 2*

[Report by Joe Mdhlela and Bongani Mavuso]

[Text] Self-defence unit [SDU] members in Katlehong and Tokoza yesterday warned the Government to demolish hostels or face rebellion. The SDUs said the Katlehong-Tokoza community wanted President Nelson Mandela to address them "as soon as possible" as they no longer had confidence in PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] Premier Mr Tokyo Sexwale.

They said they had had enough of Sexwale's conciliatory speeches whenever he addressed hostel dwellers, whom they regarded as "enemy number one".

"Tokyo Sexwale is not welcome here...he can come here at his own risk. We will listen only to Mandela on condition he agrees to our suggestion that hostels in Katlehong and Tokoza be demolished," said SDU members. The SDU members warned that if Mandela failed to address their problems, they would become instrumental in unseating the ANC-dominated Government.

"Sexwale and Mandela came to power through us. If they fail to attend to our concerns, we will make sure that they are overthrown," they said. A hostel inmate, who declined to be named, said they would never allow anybody to destroy hostels. "These are our homes. To defend our homes we will meet violence with violence. If we are forced to retaliate, we will destroy homes in Katlehong and Tokoza," he said. Meanwhile, three people were killed and three injured in Katlehong yesterday morning amid fresh attempts to stop the renewed violence, which has claimed the lives of at least nine people since Saturday.

#### **APLA To Disband, Become Political Party**

*MB0707104894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042 GMT 7 Jul 94*

[Text] Cape Town July 7 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] will stage its last parade in Johannesburg on July 31 to coincide with the Pan Africanist Congress's [PAC] transformation into a political party, APLA Commander Brig Mpazamo Yonana said on Thursday. Speaking at the PAC's Western Cape offices, he said: "The PAC has now ended the armed phase. It is moving into the political phase."

The PAC had also ceased to be a liberation movement and would turn itself into a political party.

APLA's Western Cape command would hold its last parade in Langa on Saturday, "which means APLA is about to dissolve as the army of the PAC".

The PAC's armed wing would be drafted into the SA National Defence Force by July 18 as part of the military integration process. Up to 7,180 former APLA combatants were to gather at suggested assembly areas at Walmansthal, north of Pretoria, De Brug, near Bloemfontein, and an undisclosed Eastern Cape venue.

The troops would then undergo 41 days of bridging training supervised by a British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT) for conversion to SANDF standards.

Brig Yonana said there were "few (APLA) members who are not inside the country".

Commanders still outside south africa's borders were gathering APLA troops in bases in Tanzania for transfer to South Africa and were also winding up the affairs of PAC-owned property.

Asked about the whereabouts of APLA weapons and ammunition, he said: "Those that we had have been handed over. I have no knowledge of weapons stockpiled by APLA."

Brig Yonana said APLA had experienced problems with being admitted to SANDF structures, particularly in terms of the SANDF believing "all our grades to be lower than theirs".

"We believe people can be assisted by a bridging training programme. We cannot be tested by the SANDF as we have doubts about their qualifications."

Both the SANDF and APLA, however, would be subject to independent monitoring by BMATT.

He said there were APLA commanders positioned in high posts in the SANDF, but placement was subject to the bridging programme.

Brig Yonana said he would definitely accept a position if offered, preferably in the directorate of public relations.

#### NP Official on Party's Role in Government

MB0307160894 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans  
3 Jul 94 p 21

[Report on interview with National Party Executive Director Fanus Schoeman by Hanlie Retief; place and date not given]

[Retief] Even in politics, Fanus Schoeman says, one does sometimes have some fun. Even in today's politics.

[Schoeman] Because the more things change, the more they remain the same."

[Retief] For many years, for instance, the parliaments of the world have been working in a specific way.

[Schoeman] A formidable guy then comes in Parliament. In his past he had been a very important person. He makes all sorts of utterances, but Parliament does not always react kindly. It is the great leveler.

It is like playing golf.

[Retief] He has recently been appointed the National Party's [NP] executive director, a post formerly filled by men like Olaus van Zyl and Stoffel van der Merwe.

But the NP's support is currently mainly among coloreds. Why is your post not filled by a colored?

[Schoeman] The NP has for a long time stopped thinking in terms of colored, black, white, or pink, or red. But of course, we have to accommodate the entire population composition, and this is true if you look at the composition of the federal

council: There are women, coloreds, blacks, and Indians among the five vice chairpersons. There is Sheila Camerer, David Chuenyane. How is that for representation? Do not just look at one little aspect of the NP under a magnifying glass and then ask why this white dot does not have a small black speck. Look at the entire NP.

[Retief] He says the party ought to balance two things. In its structures it has to reflect the population composition of the country, but competence must still be a prerequisite.

[Schoeman] The worst thing that can happen to you is to find yourself in a post for reasons other than your ability.

[Retief] And you say you are competent enough?

[Schoeman] I have confidence in my party's appointments.

[Retief] But the NP's black support is small. How are you going to market the party to blacks in the next five years?

[Schoeman] The broader NP is really one of the most representative parties in South Africa. Look at its history: At one stage the party was only an Afrikaner party. It then became broader and included just about all the whites. At the start of the tricameral parliament we had no colored or Indian support. Five, six, eight years later the situation was reversed.

We are now at the starting position regarding black areas. We laid a foundation in the last election. Now we are going to work. The NP stands for a certain value system which is supported by many people in the country. We are not against anybody; we stand for a certain set of values.

[Retief] But the election proved that you do not have much support among blacks.

[Schoeman] No, you must look at it in its perspective. The ANC had everything in its favor. It was a liberation election, the NP had been governing for 48 years with apartheid.

Everything is being blamed on apartheid—rightly and wrongly. I mean, there has never been apartheid in Rwanda or Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia. And look what is happening there.

The ANC will never again have all these factors in its favor. The ANC is currently also part of the government; with part of the responsibility.

This reconstruction program now has another name, but the NP was also engaged in reconstruction. There was education, health—I was even deputy minister there. During former Health Minister Rina Venter's time we changed over to primary health care. Just look how many clinics were built when the NP was in government.

[Retief] That brings me to the government of national unity—the NP is part of it, but also an opposition party with ideas that differ from the ANC's.

[Schoeman] The NP does not right now play the role of the classic negative opposition the way we have known opposition for years. Such an opposition can conduct fiery debates in Parliament, but the decisions are still made by the cabinet.

[Retief] By the majority in the cabinet?

[Schoeman] It still remains the best way to exercise influence. Our priority for the foreseeable future—for the next five years at least—is to play a significant role in the government of national unity, within the cabinet, even though it is not always visible from outside.

Take the budget for instance. If the NP had not been part of it, the budget would perhaps have looked differently. Before the election the ANC had the business world and the public shivering. It was said that we were going to be taxed on a second house, and a second farm would be taken away. Why is that not happening? The NP is in the executive, and there it sees to maintaining balance.

[Retief] The ANC cannot govern the country alone, he said, just as the white minority could not do it. The power blocs in the country cannot simply ignore each other.

[Schoeman] We also have a role as the opposition. Examples are the reconstruction program and the budget. It will be the NP's role to make a study of these, to watch them carefully, and to see to it that they are implemented as intended. We must be the watchdog in Parliament.

That message we will have to convey to our voters.

[Retief] Some of your voters feel that you are simply getting swallowed up by the ANC current?

[Schoeman] That is the wrong image. Firstly, we had to position ourselves in the new government. We had to restructure as a party. The distance between ourselves and the ANC, due to our watchdog role, will develop in a natural way. The NP is still a strong factor in South Africa. We are definitely going to grow. The potential is still there.

[Retief] What about a restructuring of parties? Is there any such likelihood? Perhaps moderates from the ANC and the NP in a new party?

[Schoeman] I do not wish to play the role of prophet, but if one looks at the political scene, there is a lot of restlessness. Not within the NP; the NP is a united party with a single will and a singleness of thought. The ANC, however, is an alliance of several different groupings. They still have to become a proper party.

[Retief] There are rumors that your party will resign in 2 years' time and form an opposition party, in preparation for the election in 5 years' time.

[Schoeman] That has never been discussed in our caucus, and it has never been on the agenda of any meeting of the NP. In the next 5 years, though, the political scene will certainly experience some interesting developments. But to say at this stage what we will do in 5 years, or even in 3 years, is premature. Our task now is to deliver a service to the electorate.

[Retief] Service? Such as...?

[Schoeman] Basically, for the improvement of the living conditions of our people. We have to take this to the voters at ground level, where it really matters. Services such as water, sewage, electricity, housing. It is not possible for the state to build fancy homes for everyone, but if one can get

the process started, it becomes a natural process of development. The NP must link municipal elections to issues which are important to the people on the ground. An issue like urban renewal is an urgent matter affecting the whole population. We need service offices in all areas, even more than in the old constituency system. We even need to help people with pensions and housing loans. We must do it better than the next party. We have to go down two, perhaps three steps, to really get down to ground level. It is an enormous, fantastic challenge for us.

[Retief] But the NP could not even fight an election in the townships.

[Schoeman] But the climate has changed!

[Retief] You have always been viewed as someone behind the scenes. Someone like Lucas Nel, when he was deputy chief secretary, and later when he was with Rina Venter and former Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer. Now you are in the hot seat.

[Schoeman] I have always tried to do my work to the best of my ability. I have to be able to believe in what I am doing. I started as a teacher in Linden. Cor Dirks, who wrote the Owl books, was the headmaster. He judged one by one's results, not one's methods. Later I was transferred to another school, and there it was method that counted, not results. So I left teaching. I have never remained in a post simply to earn money to buy bread and milk for my family.

[Retief] What attracts people to politics?

[Schoeman] I have often wondered about that. I think the green benches of Parliament give off an invisible gas to which one becomes addicted. It may not always be for the best, but it is an unpredictable, challenging world where one always has to do something new.

[Retief] What must a politician be like?

[Schoeman] Not the kind of person who leaves home every morning with his bag of sandwiches, takes a bus at 5 minutes before 8, steps into his office 10 minutes after 8, and walks through the front gate at 20 minutes before 4 in the afternoon, to be greeted by his dog, which is hoping there might be something left in the sandwich bag.

[Retief] At one stage you were a BMW salesman at Lydenburg.

[Schoeman] I also worked for Foreign Affairs in London. And I was private secretary to former Ambassador to Washington Piet Koornhof. I do not like a life of routine. One must be able to work out one's own life. For now, however, the task is to work out a new life for the NP.

### **HNP's Marais on Preparations for Government 'Collapse'**

*MB0507151194 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 24-30 Jun 94 p 12*

[Text] Identify your enemy. Treat him like an enemy and do not beg for favors from your enemy. Get back the Afrikaner nation's self-respect. Do not allow the enemy to plant a sense of guilt in us as Afrikaners.



This was the message from HNP [Reformed National Party] leader Jaap Marais during a very successful conference of office bearers and supporters at Krugersdorp during the past week.

The conference was the first of a series of conferences planned by the HNP countrywide. During these conferences, the HNP's role as a political party in the current dispensation will be spelled out.

An opposition party's task is to criticize the government and to point out its mistakes. An opposition party does not negotiate with the government. It does not beg for favors and handouts.

Mr. Marais said nobody can predict beforehand when something is going to happen, but the political system which is currently in place will collapse. In this system there is no respect for law and order. Ethnic differences in South Africa have not disappeared. When the current order does collapse, the opposition must be organized and prepared.

Our task is to consolidate the people who did not participate in the election. From that consolidation a magnetic force will develop which will attract other people.

We must restore the Afrikaner's self-respect and spirit of resistance. This we can do through our language. Afrikaner nationalism can only be built around Afrikaans. Our task is

to pronounce our heroism. We gained our heroism through our fight against the blacks and the British. Our people will rise again in battle to restore our freedom.

Much attention was given to the expansion of the HNP's organization, with the emphasis on recruiting new members and establishing new branches. Information handed out by the HNP's secretary, Mr. Kay Smit, during the conference was received with great enthusiasm. Plans were worked out to involve present members in branch organizations with the aim of enrolling new ones. Focus was also placed on the expansion of DIE AFRIKANER.

Reacting to a question, Mr. Smit told DIE AFRIKANER that the enthusiasm in which the office bearers undertook to expand the HNP has been surprising in many respects. A will to offer resistance and to fight was very evident among HNP members.

#### Human Rights Commission Issues June Report

MB0707094894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0749 GMT 7 Jul 94

["Summary Report" for June 1994 and "Half-Year Review" issued by Human Rights Committee of South Africa on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 7 July]

[Text]

#### Main Events and Trends in June

Human rights violations	June 1994	Total year-to-date	1994 monthly average	1993 monthly average
Formal repression				
Detentions with trial	—	270	45	60.6
Deaths in police custody	2	15	2.5	3.3
Political arrests	—	1,436	239.3	428.7
Death sentences	7	20	3.3	4.5
Political violence				
Incidents	176	2,580	430	463.5
Deaths: PWV	45	605	100.8	166.8
Natal	73	1,178	196.3	167.4
Elsewhere	20	181	30.1	32.3
Total deaths	138	1,964	327.3	366.5
Injuries	217	1,977	329.5	361.6

#### Human Rights and Freedoms

Legislation: No areas were declared unrest areas during June. During the first-half of 1994, 26 magisterial districts were affected by the unrest areas declarations. As at the end of June 1994, 6 PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] magisterial districts remained unrest areas, although in terms of the constitution, the declarations lapsed on June 28.

#### Personal Freedom and Safety

Detention without trial: There are no people presently being held in detention without trial. A total of 270

detentions without trial were recorded during the first-half of 1994, a minor improvement from last year's 281 for the first half of 1993.

Deaths and torture in police custody: During June, 2 deaths in police custody were recorded bringing the half year total to 15. At this time last year, a total of 20 deaths in custody was recorded.

Right to life: During June, 7 people were sentenced to death, bringing the total for the half-year to 20. Twenty-eight death sentences were recorded in the same period last year.

Freedom of assembly: 2 court interdicts were used to prevent 2 gatherings this month, bringing the half-year total of repression of gatherings to 21.

### Political violence

#### Incidents of Violence

HRC [Human Rights Commission] recorded 176 incidents of political violence during June, about 22 percent. Down on May. This brings to 2,580 the number of incidents monitored in the first-half of 1994, 18.5 percent Higher than the 2,178 incidents recorded in the same period last year.

#### Deaths and injuries

This month's death toll of 138 is the lowest recorded since January 1992, when 110 people were killed. Two hundred and seventeen people were injured during June. The casualty toll for January to June this year, now stands at 1,964 deaths and 1,977 injuries. At the same point in 1993, the HRC had recorded 1,387 deaths and 2,331 injuries.

#### Major massacres

No massacres were recorded this month. Five massacres accounting for 60 deaths have occurred during the first-half of 1994.

#### Regional analysis

The Natal death toll of 73, is the lowest recorded by the HRC since January 1992, when 63 deaths were recorded in the region. The death toll total year to date now stands at 1,178, as compared to last year's 744. This region now accounts for 60 percent of the violence nationally (54 percent - 1993).

The PWV continues to show welcome signs of declining levels of violence, despite continued tension in the Katlehong, Thokoza and Vosloorus area. Recording 45 deaths in June, this toll was well below the 100.8 monthly average for the year. PWV deaths for the year stand at 605, 37.2 percent Above last year's 441.

Other regions of the country, accounted for 20 deaths, bringing their year to date total at 181.9 percent of the country's total. Last year 202 deaths were recorded in the same period.

#### Some components of the violence

- after showing a decline in May, attacks against security forces increased to 8 deaths and 9 injuries, as compared to the May toll of 5 deaths and 8 injuries. In the first-half of 1994, 81 deaths and 106 injuries were recorded in attacks, compared to the 98 deaths and 133 injuries for the same period in 1993.
- security force actions accounted for 2 deaths and 39 injuries, bringing the toll for the year to 49 deaths and 492 injuries. For the first-half of the 1993 period, they accounted for 79 deaths and 1,020 injuries.
- professional hit squad activity seems largely to have disappeared, 1 incident being recorded for 1993 so far.
- right wing activity recorded 2 deaths and 5 injuries. Thirty-five deaths and 231 injuries in 132 incidents being recorded in the first half of 1994, as compared to the 5 deaths and 116 injuries in 51 incidents recorded for the same period in 1993.
- taxi conflict accounted for 15 deaths and 21 injuries raising the total for the year so far to 57 deaths and 75 injuries. Forty-one deaths and 45 injuries were recorded in the first-half of 1993.
- general incidents of political violence were responsible for 110 deaths and 140 injuries in June. The yearly toll so far now stands at 1,738 deaths and 1,702 injuries, higher than the 1,158 deaths and 1,007 injuries last year.

	Incidents	Deaths	Injuries
General incidents	115	110	140
Security force action	12	2	39
Attacks against security forces	20	8	9
Hit squad activity	—	—	—
Right wing activity	5	2	2
Taxi conflict	18	15	21
Industrial conflict	4	1	—
Educational conflict	2	—	6
Total	176	138	217

#### Some victims of the violence

- no commuters were killed or injured in June. In the first-half of 1994, 61 commuters have been killed and 140 injured
- women suffered 11 deaths and 4 injuries. Ten children were killed and 11 injured during the month. The total for the year so far now stands as follows: 139

women killed and 116 injured; 113 children killed and 94 injured.

In the incidents where it was possible to identify the affiliation of the victims:

- ANC: 17 killed and 6 injured
  - IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]: 5 killed and 2 injured
- So far this year, ANC—386 killed and 459 injured; IFP - 141 killed and 121 injured. No white civilians were

killed, but 1 was injured. Thirteen whites have been killed and 19 injured so far this year.

**South African Press Review for 7 Jul**

MB0707135094

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

Doubt About Reason for Finance Minister Resignation—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 6 July in its page-6 editorial comments on the resignation of Finance Minister Keys, saying "financial wizard that he is, was able to present a generally fair Budget, despite the demands of the transition, despite the lack of transparency over expenditure, despite the unpopularity of the transition tax which, in reality, was an imposition directed at the people already overtaxed by any world standards. Now Mr Keys has resigned for personal reasons, saying there was 'no question of policy involved'. We doubt this is so." His resignation "at this point casts a shadow over the Budget."

**THE STAR**

'Residual Doubt' About Finance Minister Resignation—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 July in a page-14 editorial finds it "regrettable" that "we still don't know the precise reasons that led Finance Minister Derek Keys to resign." "The suspicion has lingered in some quarters that there might be more to the move than meets the eye: some still suggest, even, that there was a clash over monetary discipline." Keys is a "deeply honourable man" but he should accept that "if there is residual doubt it casts a pall over the nation's economic prospects and should be finally dispelled." President Mandela has allayed some of the fears by appointing "conservative banker," Chris Liebenberg, to the post. But to restore confidence Liebenberg must "immediately furnish the assurance that he will extend Keys's crusade against government profligacy. The public remains deeply cynical of the promises of past Finance Ministers; Keys was starting to chip away at that cynicism."

**BUSINESS DAY**

Mandela Mediation in Angola Talks—"Africa cannot expect this country to end the dispute in Rwanda, but South Africa has both an interest in Angola and a duty to contribute to a peaceful settlement there," points out a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 7 July. The conflict in Angola "is near resolution" and BUSINESS DAY believes that with Mandela mediating between the Angolan Government and Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola forces, "there is a real possibility of reaching the settlement missed in 1992." South Africa "cannot be the continent's policeman, keeping fighting forces apart." But "we can help others to discover that old enemies can negotiate surprising but durable solutions."

**SOWETAN**

Government 'Astutely' Chooses New Finance Minister—While there is "some uneasiness" about the manner in which the government has handled the resignation of Finance Minister Keys, "it has carried the day by producing a new candidate for the job. Mr Chris Liebenberg may not have the public image that Keys crafted during his short spell in government, but he is by no means unsuitable for the job. The Government has acted astutely to replace a businessman with another businessman who has no particular political axe to grind."

**CAPE TIMES**

Mitterrand Visit—Referring to the visit to the country by French President Francois Mitterrand, Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 5 July in a page-6 editorial says although Mitterrand spoke "in general terms of a partnership" between the two countries, "concrete proposals or agreements at this stage are lacking." Mitterrand's visit is significant in French domestic politics since Mitterrand, "in the closing stages of his long tenure, wants to go out on a high note. He is concerned about his place in history, as a World War II anti-Nazi Resistance fighter who also played a part in advancing liberation in South Africa."

**ILANGA**

Reconstruction and Development—Durban ILANGA in Zulu for 4-6 July in a page-4 editorial notes: "The new government of national unity, headed by blacks, says it comes with a program named the Reconstruction and Development Program, RDP. This is a program aimed at reinforcing development in various areas. Even though this is not directed per se at blacks, we believe that it must start with them because they were deliberately deprived of many things under the policy of apartheid." "Professor Sibusiso Bhengu, the national minister of education, recently spoke of black children having to travel long distances to school, saying schools ought to be taken to where the people live. This is an undisputable fact." "Schools in black townships like KwaMashu, Mlazi, Chesterville and others were built up by government with concrete, but in many of these areas these schools were willfully destroyed," and this "not by whites, or Indians, or coloreds, but by certain black people who are still around even now. What is going to be done with them? Right away people must be taught that these things are theirs and they must not destroy them. Let them be taught that government property is theirs because it is built with their tax money. It will not do that while government repairs things, others are bent on destroying them." "How will the RDP succeed if this goes on?"

**BEELD**

ANC 'Hampered' Investigation—"The shooting at the end of March at the ANC's Shell House headquarters in Johannesburg was a shocking incident which made news around the world," says Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 1 July in a page-20 editorial. "The aftermath is



equally shocking—the fact that the investigation has come up against so much resistance. This has created the impression that the ANC is feverishly trying to cover up something.” “Just how serious the errors of judgment were, as well as the suspected interference in the judicial process, can be seen in the admission by the minister of safety and security that the first shots fired on the Zulu marchers did in fact come from Shell House, and that shots were fired from the roof of the building. Seen in this light, the incident is emerging as the ANC’s own Sharpeville.” The “negotiations and other actions which seriously hampered the investigation” point to “a scandalous manipulation and interference. One doubts whether the whole truth will ever emerge after all this dawdling. Nevertheless it is in the country’s interests that the sore be reopened. The public must know how the largest ruling party, which boasts so much about justice and transparency, acted in its moment of crisis. Which leaders made which decisions, and were they guilty of interference in the process of justice? Are trigger-happy ANC members guilty of murder or manslaughter? Did the police allow themselves to be intimidated in the execution of their duty? We want to know.”

**National Party Must Become Involved**—“The ANC has succeeded in making its RDP a household word,” says Tim du Plessis in his “Political Beeld” column on page 10 of the Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 1 July. “In the short space of 7 weeks the RDP has become ingrained at every level of South African society.” “Business leaders regularly discuss RDP, mostly in approving terms, as though it is something which has existed for years, and which they themselves had thought up.” “The magical moment when the country fell in behind the RDP was when President Mandela, during his inauguration, stated that while he did not have a one-party

cabinet, he expected every minister to support the RDP.” “Whether one is imagining it, it seems a long time since Deputy President de Klerk has referred to the RDP at all, or indeed, to any policy issues of the day.” Du Plessis continues: “It may be that within the cabinet President Mandela has dealt more cards to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki than to Mr. de Klerk. But Mr. de Klerk will have to see to it that this does not continue. For him to continue claiming that he holds his office not through the grace of President Mandela but through the constitution will not automatically assure him of a meaningful role. He and his party will have to take the game to the other players.” “They will have to become more involved, and go after the cards. And they will have to speak out more loudly on the RDP and other political issues of the day.”

**Japanese Aid**—Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 4 July says in a page-10 editorial: “The prospect of economic assistance of more than 1 billion rands to South Africa from Japan is good news; not only because of the amount but also because of the necessary involvement of this kind of country in South Africa.” “Already the U. S. has pledged more than 2 billion rands for education and development over the next 3 years. In addition, Germany and France took the lead with two initiatives aimed at helping South Africa to become the economic engine of the whole of southern Africa.” “Just as the election provided the crown on the difficult and tiresome negotiation process, so too South Africa’s economic and social invigoration will demand a great deal of dedication from its leaders and people. Without the right kind of help from outside, however, it could remain an uphill struggle. That is why it is a good sign that countries like Japan, which have already made a success of their own economic and social development, are prepared to become involved.”

## Angola

### Correspondent Reports on Peace Talks in Lusaka

*MB0607203494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Report by Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] The break in the talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues here in Lusaka. The topic under discussion is the implementation of modalities for national reconciliation. Leaders of the UNITA negotiating team, Eugenio Manuvakola and Jorge Valentim, are already in Huambo where they are expected to receive specific instructions from their leader Jonas Savimbi on pending issues, particularly the implementation of modalities for national reconciliation which include UNITA's participation in the country's government.

Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, is expected to leave for Pretoria tomorrow to attend a summit meeting of the heads of state Nelson Mandela of South Africa, Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

Sources close to the mediator told the Angolan National Radio that Alioune Blondin Beye has already expressed his desire to meet alone with the presidents of the Republic of Angola and Zaire, outside the proceedings of the summit meeting.

### Chiluba Tries To Persuade Savimbi To Join RSA Talks

*MB0607194594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Zambian President Frederick Chiluba has concluded his visit to Angola. The objective of the visit was to contribute toward understanding among the Angolan people. The ruling party in Zambia also sent a delegation to Huambo to bring Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], to his senses. Thus, Savimbi must have already received the message from the Zambian president persuading him to change his stand. There are reports that the UNITA president could leave for South Africa for a meeting with President Nelson Mandela. Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general, is also expected to visit South Africa.

### Government Forces Score Victories in Kuito, Malanje

*MB0607202394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces, the National Police, and the Civilian Defense Force destroyed the main base

of the rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at Calupanda, more than 20 km from Kuito, over the past 24 hours. Abel Abraao reports.

[Begin Abraao recording] Government forces clashed with UNITA forces over the past 24 hours, destroying the main base of the Black Cockerel's troops at Calupanda. Government forces also killed 203 UNITA elements and captured [words indistinct] 3 60-mm guns, 10 RPG-7's and 12 projectiles [words indistinct] vehicles. At this moment, the military situation is calm here in Kuito [words indistinct] at a time when government forces continue with clean up actions. According to sources from the operational command of government forces in Bie, the clashes are being waged 15 km from Kuito. [end recording]

In Malanje the situation is calm. Government forces continue to repulse UNITA rebels. Our correspondent Francisco Kuringana reports.

[Begin Kuringana recording] The FAA forces, the National Police, and the Civilian Defense continue to defend the martyred city of Malanje. A well-authorized military source told the provincial radio that eight rebels were killed at Quipapa, 14 km from Malanje, yesterday. Government forces also captured a quantity of war materiel. Three government troops were wounded in the action. The source also said that government forces also killed eight bandits and captured war materiel in Cambondo, while at Quimbamba, 23 km to the north, government forces repulsed another group of rebels who were trying to attack a government position. The situation is calm, however, and under the control of government forces. [end recording]

### UNITA Attacking Cunene Province Areas

*MB0607203894 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Captain Smith Correia, of the Angolan Armed Forces, has reported that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to attack areas of Cunene Province as well as to assemble men to carry out military missions. The following areas have been worst hit: Cuvelai, (Dova), (Umbuachiuao), Namagunde, Chiede, and Ondjiva.

[Begin Correia recording] UNITA's operations have included carrying out attacks, planting mines, looting, abducting youths—principally male youths—and stealing food and cattle from the people.

On 2 July some 40 UNITA men carried out an attack on the area of Melunga do Chicongo, 62.5 km from Namaconde. They killed two Civilian Defense men and wounded another two. The enemy has been trying everything and, obviously, it has been massing men to attack the areas of Chiede, (Dova), Namaconde, and Ondjiva. [end recording]

**Deputies Approve Law on Privatization**

*MB0607204194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] National Assembly deputies have approved the law on privatization with 69 votes in favor and 12 abstentions. The parliamentarians asked the government to present a report on privatizations carried out until the coming into force of the present law. [passage omitted]

**Mozambique****Government, Renamo To Miss Troop Assembly Deadline**

*MB0607192294 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] With the time running out, all the indications are that the assembling of Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] forces will not be complete by the deadline of this Friday [8 July]. The government sent 329 soldiers to the United Nations-run assembly points yesterday, according to the UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz. This brings to 41,970 the number of troops the government has assembled since the operation started over seven months ago. To reach the target figure of 49,638, the government must move a further 7,664 soldiers over today and tomorrow. Only then will the UN special representative in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, be able to keep his promise to announce on Friday morning the end of cantonment.

Matters are complicated by a claim made on Monday by a government representative on Cease-Fire Commission, Major Eduardo Loshande, that the government is allowed to keep 3,814 soldiers in the barracks in order to safeguard the military property. This has not been confirmed by the commission's chairman, Italian Colonel Giorgio Segale.

Renamo's cantonment is not complete either. Yesterday, 85 Renamo fighters arrived at the UN assembly point, bringing the total number of arrivals to 17,402. To reach the target figure of 18,241, Renamo must assemble a further 839 men by Friday. Yesterday, the government demobilized 175 of its troops, while Renamo 45 men.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has pledged that all 29 of the government assembly points for its troops will be closed by the 15th of next month. This is the date fixed in the latest timetable for implementing the Rome Peace Agreement it signed with Renamo almost two years ago. Speaking yesterday to soldiers at the Moamba Assembly Point, some 60 km north of Maputo, President Chissano said his government was working to meet this target.

During his working visit to Moamba, as part of a week-long tour of the country's southern Province of Maputo, President Chissano inaugurated the local health post rebuilt after it was totally destroyed by Renamo rebels during the war of destabilization.

At a mass rally in the towns of Moamba and Ressano Garcia, President Chissano warned that political parties

would appeal for their votes by blaming all ills of the country on the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party. At a rally in Moamba farmers complained to the president what they described as seizure of their land by foreigners. In a message presented to the Mozambican leader, the farmers accused people with lots of capital, mainly foreigners of usurping peasant land. The farmers proposed to President Chissano that his government should revise the mechanisms for the occupation and use of land and cancel debts incurred by them during the war. They also proposed an establishment of an agricultural development bank which would provide credit to rehabilitate agriculture and livestock infrastructures and stimulate production.

**Government, Renamo To Choose Soldiers for New Army**

*MB0707075394 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] The Mozambican Government and the rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement will soon select 4,500 soldiers to be integrated in the new Mozambican army comprising an equal number of soldiers from both sides. The soldiers will undergo a training course before being deployed in southern and central Mozambique during the country's multiparty elections in October.

Meanwhile Mozambican officials say a total of 2.7 million people have obtained voter registration cards which will allow them to vote in the election. One hundred thousand are being registered daily. 8,500,000 potential voters must be registered before 15 August.

**Zimbabwe****White South African Exodus Said Due to New Government**

*MB0607175394 Johannesburg SABA in English 1615 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Masvingo July 6 SABA—In an exodus reminiscent of the great trek, South African whites are crossing into Zimbabwe in convoys of as many as 20 minibuses and pick-ups pulling caravans, the ZIANA news agency reported on Wednesday.

A police spokesman manning a road-block on the Masvingo-Mutare highway said some of the visitors appeared to be conservative whites who "could not stand the government of President Nelson Mandela and are looking for land to buy anywhere near a river".

A leader of one of the convoys, Mr Andries Snyman of the Orange Free State, said his entourage was heading for Mozambique via Chimanimani in Zimbabwe's eastern Manicaland province "to scout for better land for our people".

Most of the convoy vehicles had Orange Free State registration plates.

Masvingo municipal caravan park worker Mr Cornelius Matamba said he had heard some of the trekkers saying



they were heading for either Malawi or Zambia to buy farms and settle there. "I have been working at this park for the past 21 years but I have never seen so many caravans since the height of the war of liberation in 1975. Last Friday and Saturday were the busiest. We had more than 100 caravans passing through here."

Customs officials at the Beit Bridge border post could not immediately give the number of South Africans who had entered Zimbabwe in the past week.

Mr Mandela has asked white South Africans to remain to help in the reconstruction of the country.

#### **Exporters Call For 'Sharper Cuts' in State Spending**

*MB0607175494 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Leaders of Zimbabwe's key export industries have opened their annual meeting seeking sharper cuts in state spending and bigger investment incentives to revitalize the economy. The Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries, the ZCI, was also hoping that President Robert Mugabe's government, in the past at odds with private enterprise, would agree to greater consultation with industrialists in formulating strategies for development. The ZCI chief executive, Mike Boyd-Clark, said this would iron out differences and help Zimbabwe's industry plan ahead without fear that there could be sudden policy changes that could adversely affect it.

#### **3.4 Million Register To Vote in General Elections**

*MB0607175594 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] About 3.4 million Zimbabweans out of a population of 10 million have registered to vote in general elections scheduled to be held within the next 10 months. The legislative and presidential elections will be Zimbabwe's third ballot since independence from Britain in 1980. Most analysts expect incumbent President Robert Mugabe, in power for the past 14 years, to be reelected easily.

#### **Mugabe Rejects Opposition Role in Election Commission**

*MB0707082394 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 7 Jul 94*

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has dismissed calls by the opposition to be included in a supervisory commission for the country's general elections, scheduled for early next year. Mr. Mugabe said once his government starts appointing established members of parties, the government would be on a trend of prejudice and bias. He was speaking in Harare after swearing in a five-member electoral commission to supervise the 1995 elections.

Opposition parties in Zimbabwe have repeatedly called for inclusion in the preparation and supervision of elections, to avoid feared electoral fraud by Mr. Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, ZANU-PF.

Mr. Mugabe said he was confident that the people he had appointed on the commission were the most impartial people one can get and none of them belongs to his party. He said if the opposition wants to be assured that elections are well supervised and they want to do something on their own side, then they can do their own supervising and their own counting.

## Ghana

### Military Contingent Leaves for UN Mission in Rwanda

*AB0607144294 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1400 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Two hundred and six Ghanaian soldiers left Accra today for Kigali, Rwanda, to serve on the enlarged UN assistance mission. The contingent was seen off by the minister of defense, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu; the chief of defense staff, Air Marshall Harry Dumashie; the Army commander, Major General Ben Akafia; and the chief of staff, Brigadier Cyrus Agyemfra. Also present were the U.S. ambassador to Ghana and some government officials.

It will be recalled that last April some of the peace-keeping forces serving in Rwanda were recalled to their various countries after the Patriotic Front refused to cooperate with them.

## Nigeria

### Chief Abiola Appears in Court on Treason Charge

#### Government Appeals Contempt Ruling

*AB0607181094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] The Federal Government has appealed against the ruling on Monday [4 July] of the Federal High Court in Lagos, requiring the Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, Dr. Olu Onagoruwa, to give reasons for not obeying the court order to produce Chief M.K.O. Abiola. It is [words indistinct] on grounds that the trial judge erred in law when he ordered the attorney general to obtain [words indistinct] why it should not be committed to contempt. The appellant explained that the court order asking the attorney general to produce Chief Abiola was never served personally on Dr. Onagoruwa, as required by law. In addition, the minister does not have specifically custody of Chief Abiola. It stated that the attorney general did not order the arrest or detention of Chief Abiola, nor was he in a position to exercise control over the detainee and, therefore, was not a corporate (?standing) in the Federal High Court proceedings.

#### Pleads 'Not Guilty'

*AB0607161794 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] At last, Nigerian opposition leader Moshood Abiola has been produced in court. He was arrested a couple of weeks ago after declaring himself president under the terms of last year's annulled elections. Since then, his family and supporters have been calling for Chief Abiola to be produced, but without success, until today when he did appear in Abuja. Our Lagos correspondent Sola Odunfa is on the line. Sola, what happened?

[Sola] Chief Abiola was brought to the newly created Federal High Court [FHC] in Abuja in his Black Maria at about 1230 this afternoon. He was immediately taken into the court room and charged with three counts of treasonable felony. Chief Abiola pleaded not guilty to the charge. There was very, very tight, heavy security around the court premises, and only journalists—apart from lawyers—only journalists were allowed into the court room. Chief Abiola pleaded not guilty. His lawyer, his defense lawyer today is Mr. Alao Aka Bashorun, former president of the Nigerian Bar Association, and he made an oral application for bail for Chief Abiola. The bail application is now being argued, and the proceedings are still going on. The court is presided over by Mr. Justice Mustapha Mohamed, who has just been transferred from the Benin circuit of the FHC, and the prosecution is being led by a private prosecutor, a lawyer who was engaged by the Federal Government for Mr. Abiola, one Mr. Samuel Moshogo.

[Announcer] Has the chief himself said anything?

[Sola] The chief looked very, very well, but the only word he said was: I'm not guilty, when he was asked to plea to the charge. He wore his blue, flowing agbada [traditional attire], and he looked quite well, contrary to earlier speculations that he was being maltreated in detention.

[Announcer] Were there any crowds outside the court when he appeared.

[Sola] There was a very small crowd, but this is understandable because, you know, Abuja is sparsely populated and it is almost exclusively a civil servants' town. Most workers were in their offices, and only very few people who heard about this case went to the court premises; but apart from those people, there wasn't a large crowd. It wasn't what would have been expected if he was charged in Lagos or any other town in the country.

#### Further on Trial

*AB0607180094 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] The trial of Chief M.K.O. Abiola, who proclaimed himself as the president of Nigeria, has begun at the Federal High Court, Abuja. Chief Abiola is being tried on three-count charges, which include the intention to remove the head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, General Sani Abacha, through unconstitutional means. Others include inciting persons by disturbing, circulating, and advertising of documents titled: The Way Forward, as well as addressing a rally where he proclaimed himself as president of Nigeria.

#### Family, Doctors, Lawyers Granted Access

*AB0707105294 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 7 Jul 94*

[Text] Chief M.K.O. Abiola, the man who proclaimed himself as president, yesterday appeared before a Federal High Court in Abuja charged with the intention to remove the head of state, General Sani Abacha, through unconstitutional means. Chief Abiola was also alleged to

have incited, [words indistinct], and persuaded people to take part unconstitutionally in the removal of the head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha. He was also alleged to have distributed, circulated, and advertised a document titled, "The Way Forward," with the aim of causing disaffection among the military and the general public, as well as addressing a rally during which he declared himself as president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Other allegations include calling on Nigerians to destroy all vital national institutions with the aim of compelling the head of state to change his measures. Chief Abiola, however, pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Earlier, defense counsel to Chief Abiola, Mr. Alao Aka Bashorun, had wanted the court not to read the charges until the attorney general and minister of justice complied with an order of a court in Lagos which required him to produce the accused on the 7th and 8th of this month in Lagos.

In his submission, the prosecutor, Dr. Samuel Moshogo, however, said there was no flouting or ignoring the Lagos court orders since the accused can still be produced in Lagos by today. He urged the court to adjourn the case for 40 days to enable them present witnesses to the case while the defense counsel charged the court to grant bail to the accused. The presiding judge, Justice Mustapha Mohamed, after listening to both sides, ruled that the court had jurisdiction to try the case as there was enough time to present Abiola in Lagos on the orders of the court.

Meanwhile, the court has granted the family of Chief Abiola, his lawyers, and doctors free access to him. The court also charged that the security should use Black Maria [prison truck] in bringing Chief Abiola to the court while additional dresses and a copy of the Holy Koran be provided for him as requested by Abiola. Chief Abiola also burst into tears when he entered the accused box and on seeing his wife.

### **Oil Workers Strike Causes Nationwide Fuel Shortage**

#### **Union Leader Arrested**

*AB0607122394 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Lagos, 6 Jul (AFP)—Nigeria's military government Wednesday [6 July] arrested Frank Kokori, the secretary general of Nigeria's main oil and gas workers' union, the union's president Wariebi Agamene told AFP. The National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) on Monday started an illegal strike to pressure the military government of General Sani Abacha to hand power to opposition leader Moshood Abiola.

#### **Union Threatens Action**

*AB0607182494 Paris AFP in English 1709 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Report by Jacques Pinto]

[Excerpts] Lagos, July 6 (AFP)—Nigeria's military government cracked down on opposition Wednesday [6

July], charging dissident leader Moshood Abiola with treason and arresting the leader of the union organising a damaging oil strike. [passage omitted]

Police had earlier arrested Frank Kokori, the secretary general of country's main oil and gas workers' union, union president Wariebi Agamene told AFP.

"Armed policemen and state security agents broke into his house...got him mercilessly beaten, vandalised the place, and dragged his almost lifeless body into a police van and took him away to an unknown destination," he said.

"As soon as we locate where they have taken him, we are going to storm the place," he threatened.

The arrest was reported as the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers entered the third day of a strike to pressure the military government of General Sani Abacha to hand over power to Abiola.

The military has also arrested leaders of the abolished parliament, as well as other prominent politicians who came out in favour of the Yoruba politician.

It has cracked down on reporting of arrests and threatened those jailed with charges of "treason and sedition."

Human rights groups and pro-democracy activists opposed to the military, including Nobel Literature laureate Wole Soyinka, have called repeatedly for Abiola to be freed and brought into power.

Meanwhile thousands of people followed a call by the pro-democracy National Democratic Convention to stay at home Wednesday in protest at his detention.

Banks and some shops were shut and traffic was running freely for once, ending the normal traffic jams that clog Lagos' streets.

Agamene said the oil union, whose strike cut off supplies to the filling stations and reduced production in Nigeria's key oil fields, was determined to continue its action.

"We are going to do everything that we can to harden our strike so that it becomes total," he declared after announcing Kokori's arrest.

The Nigerian National Petroleum Company is reported to have brought in thousands of its own trucks to ship oil if the strike continues to hold and the union suspects the government is planning to use military drivers.

On Sunday, Abiola's eldest daughter, Lola Abiola-Edewor, said the government was planning to give her father a "kangaroo trial" under laws that "nobody knows but itself."

#### **Further on Fuel Shortage**

*AB0607213694 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] At last, Nigerian opposition leader Moshood Abiola has been produced in court. He was arrested almost two weeks ago, after declaring himself president



under the terms of the annulled elections last year. Since his arrest, Chief Abiola's family has been calling for him to be produced without success until today, when Chief Abiola appeared in court in Abuja to be charged. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] [passage omitted] Meanwhile, petrol supply is gradually drying up at filling stations across the country as a result of the strike by members of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers [NUPENG]. The union called the strike on Monday [4 July] to protest the continued detention of Chief Abiola and other pro-democracy activists, and to back up the demand for the immediate termination of military rule. In Lagos and most other cities in southern Nigeria, filling stations are down to their reserves, but they have not received fuel supplies for two days. Most stations in Lagos and Ibadan have, in fact, run out of fuel. There are long queues of motorists at the fuel stations which still have stocks. The military have stepped in to prevent the total grounding of commercial transport. Many buses in Lagos formed a long queue at an army camp on the mainland this afternoon to buy petrol from the depot there. [end recording]

### **Military Takes Over Fuel Distribution**

*AB0607221394 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Government statement issued on 6 July; place not given]

[Text] The government has noted with deep concern the ongoing strike in some parts of the southern states caused by some elements within the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers [NUPENG]. Government has carefully examined the demands and rationale behind the call by NUPENG, and is convinced that the motive is purely political. The strike action has very little bearing on the problems confronting all workers and is, therefore, wholly against the interests of the masses of this country, who now bear the brunt of this senseless and ill-advised action by the largely self-seeking NUPENG. Government wishes to state that it is fully aware of its responsibilities to the people of this country, and will not fold its arms while opportunistic and selfish labor activists hold the country to ransom. The government also wishes to observe what it described as the unfortunate stands of Mr. Frank Kokori and his collaborators within the Executive Council of NUPENG, who have developed a penchant for constant strikes as a tool for disrupting social and economic activities.

Government, conscious of its responsibilities, has decided as follows: It will not fold its arms and watch selfish individuals make life difficult for Nigerians. Government directs the military to move in and provide necessary services. Government assures all tanker owners, drivers, and all patriotic Nigerians who are ready to work, of adequate security and protection.

Anybody who is seen disrupting fuel supply or distribution, through acts of sabotage, intimidation, and arson, will be regarded as a saboteur and dealt with accordingly. Government wishes to remind all Nigerians that while steps are being taken to ensure the emergence of a durable and virile democracy in the country, patriotic citizens should eschew any act capable of creating chaos and anarchy, and disrupting the march to democracy.

Progress, whether political, economic, or social, cannot be achieved in an atmosphere of chaos.

### **Union Demands Restoration of Democracy**

*AB0707103194 Paris AFP in French 2011 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] Lagos, 6 Jul (AFP)—The Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria [PENGASSAN] labor union today called on the Federal Military Government to hand over power by 11 July to the "president who was democratically elected" during the 12 June 1993 presidential election which was annulled by the Army, otherwise it will embark on an indefinite strike beginning 12 July, a communique issued by PENGASSAN pointed out.

In that communique the PENGASSAN also criticized what it termed the "disastrous" situation of the country's economy under the Army, as well as the current state of the petroleum industry which is incapable of running at full capacity because of lack of government funding. "Since the difficulties of the petroleum industries are closely linked with the current political crisis, the government should resolve this crisis by respecting the democratic and sovereign wish of the people expressed during the last presidential elections," the communique, a copy of which was sent to AFP, stated.

The PENGASSAN also demanded "the restoration of all democratic structures," dissolved by the Army when General Abacha took over power in November 1993, and that power should be given to the "winner of the presidential election" of 12 June 1993.

The National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas, a militant organization close to PENGASSAN, has embarked on a general and indefinite strike since 4 July, for similar reasons. The opposition leader Moshood Abiola, the self-proclaimed winner of the 12 June 1993 election, appeared before a Federal High Court in Abuja today, which charged him of "treason and felony," and for plotting to overthrow General Abacha's government.

### **Abacha Receives Report on Judiciary Reform**

*AB0607115594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 6 Jul 94*

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has said a vibrant, impartial, and courageous judiciary is a precondition for an enduring democracy. Receiving a report of the panel on the reorganization and reform of the judiciary in Abuja yesterday, the head of state said the general perception of the judiciary as corrupt, politicized, and inept was disturbing and regrettable.

He blamed the recent negative socio-political and ethnic development, being responsible for the negation of the principles of fairness and nonbias of the judiciary. [sentence as heard] Gen. Abacha, however, reiterated government's determination to redeem the image of the judiciary.

Earlier, the chairman of the panel, Retired Justice Kayode Esho had observed that the primary cause of malaise in the judiciary had been the inability of government to recognize the importance of independent judiciary in a democratic setting. He cited the present system, which made the judiciary dependent on government, coupled with poor conditions of service and lack of code of ethics for the judiciary as the bane of the institution.

Justice Esho said part of their recommendations include the establishment of an independent body which would vet all appointments to the bench and other related issues like indiscipline. The panel also recommended the separation of the office of the attorney general and that of minister of justice.

### Senegal

#### France Urges States To Join Rwandan Operation

AB0607154494 Dakar PANA in English 1513 GMT 6 Jul 94

[Text] Dakar, 6 Jul (APS-SEN/PANA)—The French minister of defense, Francois Leotard, said Tuesday [5 July] in Dakar that his country hoped more African contingents would join the French and Senegalese troops

in the "Turquoise" operation being conducted in Rwanda. He was addressing a press conference after his meeting with the Senegalese president, Abdou Diouf, which marked the end of his two-day official visit to Senegal.

According to Leotard, the number of Senegalese troops engaged in the "Turquoise" operation was agreed upon by both the Senegalese and French High Commands and corresponds to the needs in the field as well as to the transportation and logistical capacities available. "I believe the figure corresponds to the manpower available in the Senegalese Armed Forces. For us the need for such troops was real and I hope other African contingents will join the Franco-Senegalese set-up," he said. Leotard also said he hoped other contingents "would quickly join the UNAMIR II forces (United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda)." "We are there [in] Rwanda just to prepare the ground for the arrival of a United Nations international force of several thousand troops to permanently restore peace in the country," he said.

The French minister also indicated that he had discussed Rwanda with President Abdou Diouf and his Senegalese counterpart of defense. "Rwanda is today at the heart of our relations but the link between Senegal and France dates back to an earlier period and is to last longer than the present crisis which we are determined to manage together." He paid tribute to the Senegalese soldiers he had visited in Rwanda. "For soldiers there is no higher calling than the one which consists in saving children, women, civilian people whose lives are threatened today, sometimes on religious or ethnic grounds," Leotard said.

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